

## Vorster-Kaunda pressure on Rhodesians to work for settlement or lose their support

Prime Minister of South Africa, met for the first time yesterday and joined forces to try to settle the constitutional conference at Victoria Falls, on the Rhodesia-Zambia border, and sought to make it clear to the Rhodesian Government and the African National Council, representing the black nationalists, that they must try to reach agreement, or each lose the support of their principal ally.

## Constitutional talks saved from collapse



at Victoria Falls, Mr. Vorster, Prime Minister of South Africa, met for the first time on Victoria Falls railway station, the South African Foreign Minister, stands between them.

Nicholas Ashford

Falls, Aug 25

An unprecedented series

ings between black and

African leaders today, Mr

the South African

Minister, and President

of Zambia, put their

light behind moves to

settlement of the

crisis.

Mr Vorster, who was

face to face for the

first time, quietly but firmly

stated that the Rhodesian

Government must accept

the terms of the

Constitutional Conference

which opened in

Victoria Falls here in a

train carriage

300ft above the Zambezi

river. The two sides were

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In his opening statement,

Bishop Muzurwa appealed for

the committee stage to be held

in a non-controversial place.

However, Mr Smith is under-

stood to have insisted that he

would not allow Mr Chikereza

to re-enter the country.

Mr Vorster clearly believes

that the ANC is a party to the

terms of the Pretoria agree-

ment, and that it must accept

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## Refugees say babies had throats cut in Timor

Darwin, Aug 25.—Dazed refugees

who arrived in Darwin

from Portuguese Timor today

described shootings, bodies

lying in the streets, looting of

shops, burning of homes and

constant battles with small arms

in the colony's civil war.

Reports from Macao spoke of

more shooting and killing today

in Dili, the capital of Portu-

guese Timor in the fighting

between the Timorese Demo-

cratic Union (UDT) and the

left-wing Revolutionary Front

for an Independent East Timor

(Fretilin).

A total of 1,170 refugees

arrived in Darwin on board the

Norwegian ship Lloyd Banker

from Dili. They were mostly

mixed-race Timorese but also

including 247 Portuguese.

Nine wounded on board, two

of them children, had been

struck by shrapnel. Seven were

admitted to hospital.

Mr David Hughes, the captain

of the Lloyd Banker, said

the refugees had told him

that there were many

bodies in the streets and some

were of their relatives. But they

could not tell him where they

had been shot.

Senhor Jose Goncalves, one of

the refugees, said that supporters

of one of the warring factions

had murdered babies by

cutting their throats, because

the babies were not Timorese

but of mixed Chinese or Portu-

guese blood. Their bodies were

left in the streets.

A mixed-race Timorese

woman said she had been

wounded when a bomb was

thrown into her house. She had

spent four days in hospital in

Dili but had been told that she

was not wanted because she was

of mixed blood.

Senhor Carlos Gilde Matos,

a veterinary surgeon, whose

house was destroyed in the

fighting, said that his father-in-

law had been killed. "They

simply stood him up and shot

him."

There was much useless des-

truction. "The Portuguese

troops could do nothing and

the Chinese and UDT simply

provoked the streets shooting

and bombing. But it was the

Portuguese who organized the

evacuation. They arranged for

us to board barges to go out to

the ship."

According to Senhor Matos,

most of the refugees do not

want to stay in Portugal. "We

want to stay in Australia. It

was bad in Timor. It is said

now in Portugal," he said.

In Lisbon, Foreign Ministry

sources said that Senhor

Antonio de Almeida Santos, a

former Overseas Minister, would

head a government mission to

Timor to negotiate an end to

the civil war "as soon as he

can land safely."

Portuguese troops had lost

control of Dili airport and were

holding out only in the port

area and a naval communica-

tions centre in the town; but

even these had come under fire.

—Reuters

Photograph, page 5

Pop festival, page 2

## Dr Kissinger flies back to Israel amid growing hopes of Sinai agreement by end of week

From Paul Martin

Alexandria, Aug 25

Dr Henry Kissinger's efforts

to forge a Sinai disengagement

accord gathered momentum to-

day as he received Egypt's

latest proposals after his second

shuttle here.

Both sides expressed growing

satisfaction that the talks would

bear fruit and the American

Secretary of State again

advanced his timetable, aiming

to show tangible progress by

the end of the week.

While he was giving Presi-

dent Sadat the latest Israeli pro-

posals and receiving Egypt's in

return, four of his senior aides

remained in Jerusalem to draft

the American-Israeli bilateral

agreement. This was inter-

preted by sources close to Dr

Kissinger as an indication of

the "speed with which things

are now travelling."

Tonight, before leaving Alex-

andria to fly back to Israel, Dr

Kissinger said he had gone

"further along the road" to an

agreement than when he began

his latest shuttle last Thursday.

"My primary responsibility

now is to see if I can speed up

the conclusion of an agree-

ment."

He said he would go to New

York to attend the United

Nations Security Council meet-

ing on September 2 and return

to the Middle East if necessary.

However, he hoped an agree-

ment would have been reached

before then.

Dr Kissinger was taking back

to Israel tonight precise Egypt-

ian proposals on "the points

which have yet to be settled".

He is expected to return here

tomorrow night or Wednesday

morning with Israel's answer to

these proposals. Before his de-

parture from Alexandria both

Dr Kissinger and President

Sadat refrained from giving an

over-optimistic view of the

prospects for an early settle-

ment, but were clearly satisfied

with this latest round of talks.

It is evident that the negoti-

ations have now become

double-barrelled, with Dr Kis-

singer hammering out the

intrinsic details of a Sinai

accord while his officials draw

up the form of the new United

States-Israeli relationship which

is the price Washington must

pay for it. Well-placed American

sources feel that the latter

has begun to overshadow the

former.

As it became increasingly

apparent that Cairo had been

willing to make the necessary

concessions for another Israel

military withdrawal, both the

Egyptians and Americans set

out today to placate the rest of

the Arab world. Egyptian news-

papers praised the latest moves

towards closer co-operation

between Jordan and Syria and

emphasized Egypt's role in the

Arab national struggle.

At the same time Dr Kis-

singer took the opportunity at a



## HOME NEWS

## Murder of Ulster Catholics at bogus army checkpoint overshadows political talks

From Christopher Walker  
Belfast

The activities of the growing number of ruthless paramilitary groups operating in Northern Ireland continued to overshadow planned negotiations between rival local politicians yesterday as two more corpses were found near the border.

Both victims were Roman Catholics, murdered as they were returning to the North after watching the semi-finals of the Gaelic football championships in Dublin.

They were each shot repeatedly through the head after their vehicle had been flagged down by "loyalist" extremists in military-style uniforms at a bogus army checkpoint. It was disclosed last night that a routine police patrol had seen the assassinations but had not realized that the men manning it were not soldiers.

Members of the largely Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party believe that a similar ruse was used to lure the Miami Showband into an ambush last month. They also allege the likelihood that uniforms from the locally recruited Ulster Defence Regiment, a force composed mostly of Protestants, were used on both occasions.

The latest ambush took place on a remote road in Co. Armagh. It is being regarded as revenge for the torture and murder of a young Protestant grocer whose body was dumped near the same spot 10 days ago.

After the bodies had been discovered, the loyalist Ulster Volunteer Force claimed responsibility for both deaths on behalf of a lesser-known and more violent group, the Protestant Action Force.

Although the murders took place at about midnight on Sunday, the security forces waited for several hours before checking the bodies because of possible booby traps. During the night the police in the Irish

Republic helped to seal the border.

A delegation from the powerful Ulster Loyalist Coordinating Committee is due to meet Sir James Flanagan the chief constable today to complain about the activities of the RUC's anti-assassination squad in Co. Armagh.

They maintain that loyalists have been repeatedly harassed by detectives from the squad and that two Protestants suspected of the showband murders were ill-treated during questioning. The delegation is the one that met Mr. Orme, Minister of State, last Friday and has threatened unspecified action against the security forces if its demands are not complied with.

The latest murders came on the eve of renewed private talks between Protestant and Roman Catholic politicians over power-sharing.

Among politicians of all shades there is now widespread gloom about the prospect of any compromise, both sides having fought the April Convention elections from entrenched positions which they cannot now abandon without losing their followers' support.

Since the talks halted last Wednesday representatives of the SDLP and United Ulster Unionist coalition have been studying documents exchanged at the time. Unless they can quickly find some point of agreement on the form of a new government the death knell of the experimental constitutional convention will have been sounded.

Yesterday the Rev William Beane, deputy leader of the Rev. Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party, added his voice to those who maintain that Northern Ireland is now plunging into a new crisis, potentially more violent than any it has seen before.

He said: "Mr. Rees [Secretary of State] cannot have a unilateral ceasefire and a successful Convention at the same time. It has no option but to reverse his security policies, or

the democratic process will fail within the next few weeks."

Mr. Oliver Napier, who heads the negotiating team from the moderate Alliance Party, declared yesterday that the Government did not believe that the convention could produce a solution. He said:

"They want to be able to say we gave the Ulster people a last chance to work out their own salvation. We gave them elections and a Convention, and the politicians did not bring up any solution. In that situation the British Government knows what we all know in our bones: that the will for continuing direct rule is just not there."

British ministers and civil servants have repeatedly acknowledged in private that the paramilitary groups on both sides will have to be taken into account in the final reckoning.

One senior government official told me: "In many cases one has the feeling that when one is meeting the paramilitary figures of today one is in fact meeting the politicians of tomorrow."

Meanwhile, detectives are convinced that a cross-border kidnapping last week was carried out by the Provisional IRA against one of their own gunmen who was responsible for killing Mr. Samuel Llewellyn, a Protestant council worker dubbed "the good Samaritan".

The killing took place as Mr. Llewellyn was delivering hard-boiled to shore up Roman Catholic homes damaged by a bomb, and caused a furious reaction in the Protestant Republic. Lower Falls district of Belfast.

Now it seems that a youth suspected of Mr. Llewellyn's murder was dragged at gunpoint from a bar in Dundalk last week given a "kangaroo court" trial in the rear of a furniture van as it drove towards the border and then punished inside Northern Ireland. That version of events is not contradicted by republican sources in Belfast.



Three ways of spending August Bank Holiday: A sun worshipper (above left) enjoying the Watchfield festival, while in London (right) colourful costumes brightened Ladbroke Grove during the Notting Hill Carnival (Diary, page 10), and (below) David Black, a British stunt-man, rode through a 160ft tunnel of fire at Southall Park, Middlesex.



## Minister denies criticizing Cabinet

By Our Political Correspondent

After receiving much adverse publicity for his speech suggesting that the Cabinet should be elected by the Parliamentary Labour Party, Mr. Huw Jenkins, minister with responsibility for the arts, yesterday delivered his speech and then said it was not meant to be a "practical criticism" of the Government.

He had addressed the Progressive League summer conference at Dorling. "This was a theoretical speech to what basically is a non-political organization," Mr. Jenkins said. "The agenda for the conference covers everything from sex equality to farming methods."

"I was just speculating about the relations between party and government."

Mr. Jenkins said his speech was not intended to be a contribution to day-to-day decision-making. He argued that the activists in local parties should have a right to share in shaping party policy instead of being told that the decisions were made at the party conference. He said more than 100 recommendations had been adopted or discarded at will.

He also said that Labour MPs should elect the Cabinet, as well as the Shadow Cabinet when the party was in opposition.

Interviewed in *The World* on August 24, Mr. Jenkins said the proposal had been discussed from time to time and such a procedure was followed in some countries. "I am not suggesting that Labour MPs should appoint people to specific jobs, to specific portfolios."

That, he said, is a privilege which under all circumstances would have to remain in the hands of the Prime Minister. Mr. Jenkins also suggested that the views of the local party workers should be given precedence over those of the general body of Labour voters.

Questioned on that, he commented that "once elected, the MPs represent all the constituents," but added that on the other hand it was hardly logical to say that the group that elected him had not the right to consider from time to time whether his choice was right and whether he wanted to reconsider that choice.

His experience was that, so long as there remained a close understanding between the MP and the constituency party, the constituency workers were "never far from the heart of the MPs' mind," but of course they did sometimes occur.

Mr. Jenkins did not want party activists to emerge as political commissars. "I am not saying at all that a member of Parliament should be a delegate," he said. "I would be wholly hostile to moving into a position in which the member of Parliament would lose his freedom to pursue his own course of action."

His last remark seems to contradict Mr. Jenkins's general argument that MPs should be more accountable to constituency parties on the carrying out of party decisions made at the conference. It will certainly displease many Labour members who have been active in the campaign for Labour Party Democracy, which wants to increase the constituency's political control over Labour MPs' activities. Mr. Jenkins, when out of office, was one of the founder members of that organization.

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## Councils apprehensive as rate rebellion reaches climax in glut of court cases

By Christopher Warman  
Local Government Correspondent

As the great rates rebellion reaches its climax, with local authorities taking legal action to recover their money, the indications are that most of the reluctant ratepayers have decided to pay up.

The large number summoned by councils this year, showing a substantial increase in some areas, demonstrates however the deteriorating relationship between local government and the community. It emphasizes the urgent need for improvements in, or a complete change of, the present rating system.

One borough treasurer explained: "The problem of non-payment of rates is not too serious this year, but if it is repeated next year councils could find themselves in real difficulties."

Worst affected in London, where the rates increased on average by about twice as much as in the rest of the country. Other big cities, including Sheffield and Bristol, have seen strong resistance by ratepayers' groups and individuals, but attention so far has been mainly concentrated in the London boroughs of Croydon and Hillingdon.

In Croydon domestic ratepayers had to face an increase of 75 per cent, including a supplementary rate, this year, and in Hillingdon 54 per cent. That contrasts with the national average increase of 25 per cent predicted by Mr. Clegg, a Croydon finance officer described as "not very helpful to us."

Croydon has summoned nearly 7,000 ratepayers on distress warrants ranging from a firm whose rates are £45,000 to individual domestic ratepayers owing only a few pounds. Of that number, 2,500 have now paid, and of the first 950 taken to court 388 have not paid. They still have some weeks to go before the council will attempt to take their possessions in lieu of payment.

A finance spokesman said: "The rates are a low priority for payment compared with electricity and gas, where you can just be cut off. People

respond where the pressure is worst, and for businesses there can be high interest rates to make good the non-payment. High interest charges mean higher rates next year."

Instead they advised on the fight for rating reform. NURA, which seeks the abolition of the rates and the introduction of a local income tax, believe that withholding the rates is not going to provide a solution. "What we should all be doing is getting together to fight for a fair way of providing local revenue."

Mr. T. W. Sowerby, treasurer of Bromley Borough Council and a senior officer of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, acknowledged there had been a higher level of non-payment of rates this year, "much higher" in certain areas.

Some councils had been stepping up the pace with their summonses, but Sowerby said that was their normal practice. "I take the view that ratepayers have had a very nasty shock in the last year or two, and it would be wrong to ask them for their money any earlier than usual," he said.

At present councils were not having cash flow difficulties from late or non-payment of the rates, because they could easily borrow short-term money to cover the gap. It could be much more serious next year if there was large-scale non-payment by ratepayers.

One new shock for reluctant ratepayers has been that if they did not pay the first half of their rates by June 30 they are required by law to pay the rates for the whole year at once.

Answering distress warrants, some ratepayers have protested against this system, but most councils will arrange terms, so that the rest can be paid in instalments.

The current legal course for the recovery of the rates runs normally from July to September. It remains to be seen when it is completed how many ratepayers are still withholding their rates, as some do each year. Then local government will be able to assess more accurately whether there is a serious threat to its finances.

Scottish protest, page 4

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Scottish protest, page 4

## Permanent festival site urged

From Martin Huckerby  
Watchfield

The Watchfield Free Festival's principal organizer and its principal critic found agreement yesterday when they both called for the setting up of a permanent site for pop festivals.

Mr. Airey Neave, Conservative MP for Abingdon, who has been persistently critical of what he calls government subsidies for the festival, said when he visited the site in his Oxfordshire constituency yesterday that he would like to see a permanent site. His views echoed those of Mr. Sidney Rawle, of the festival's organizing committee, who had said

earlier in the day, with much confidence, that they were going to have such a site.

The disused airfield at Watchfield will not be available for future festivals and Mr. Neave thought a new site should be provided, so long as it was self-financing and not an imposition on local villagers, ratepayers or taxpayers.

Mr. Neave strolled round the site with his family, watching the bands and chatting to one or two rather bemused festival-goers. "It is very orderly," he commented.

He was accompanied by Mr. Philip Goodhart, Conservative MP for Bromley, Beckenham, who lives in the area. He also felt it reasonable that people should have somewhere to go; a national centre.

Mr. Rawle seemed quite certain that a new site would be found when he spoke at a press conference at the site, but quite

how that could be managed was not clear.

He said festival supporters would be able to pay for the necessary land provided they were able to obtain a mortgage. "It would not cost the taxpayer a brass farthing," he maintained.

At the press conference, held between two Indian tepees and attended by a naked man, perhaps providing the necessary festival atmosphere, another member of the organizing committee, Mr. Donald Aitken, said the committee could have provided all the finance for the festival if there had been more time to organize it, but five weeks had not been enough.

A self-help scheme for people on the site to aid each other if they were attacked during the night was agreed yesterday after several people had been robbed by a gang in the early hours.

But the difficulties of the festival remained largely internal. As one of the organizers, Mr. Richard Harkinson, put it, people in the village had meltdowns yesterday in a slightly disorganized fashion, with several thousand people sitting in the sun, enjoying the music, although some were already leaving for home as the holiday ended.

Reports of an absence of drugs at the festival were confirmed yesterday by Mr. Leonard Soper, Assistant Chief Constable of the Thames Valley police. But he added that there was some evidence of drugs being used on the site, there was not necessarily enough evidence to prosecute, particularly for pushing drugs.

There have been 29 arrests in connection with the festival, but all have occurred off the site, mainly for having cannabis.

## Liberal split on plan to join European federation

By Our Political Correspondent

A dispute has broken out in the Liberal Party over the plan to form a European Federation of Liberal Parties to prepare for the day when the Liberals of the Community will fight in effect elections to the European Parliament on a joint manifesto.

Formal approval for the party's participation in the founding congress in March, 1976, is sought by the national executive in a resolution coming before the annual assembly at Scarborough next month.

The Young Liberals and some senior members of the party have told the leadership that they would not agree to joining with some of the parties in Europe that call themselves "Liberal".

In particular they object to the way in which the grouping is to be linked with the Liberal International, an existing organization. They have also said that the party should not associate with the Italian Liberal Party, which Mr. Peter Hain, president of the Young Liberals, says "includes people who have clearly established links with fascists" or with the official Dutch Liberal Party, or with the French Independent Republicans (Giscardians).

To be true to Liberal radical traditions, the critics say, the party should line up with the offshoot of the Italian Liberal Party, the Movimento Liberale Democratico; with the "Radicaux de Gauche" in France; and with the Dutch breakaway Liberal, the Politieke Partij Radikale (PPR).

The Liberal Radical Bulletin, which publishes a European edition every quarter, pointed

out recently that "what constitutes a Liberal party is totally confused and the subject of much bickering and argument". It said that right-wing parties were likely to be invited to join the federation simply because the word "liberal" appeared in their names, and added: "It is imperative that we know who is going to be invited to join before we commit ourselves."

The critics say some decision is required this autumn if the founding congress is to take place as planned in 1976. One, forecasting that there will be great confusion if the assembly gives into the aims and objects of all the European Liberal parties, will suggest that the party should draw up a list of basic principles and asks all the parties of the federation to subscribe to them. The flaw in that is that it would be difficult to get even the British Liberals to agree on the essential principles.

Mr. Hain said last night that it was no trivial issue. "This federation will set the framework for Liberal participation in Europe for the next decade. If the party decides to join with some of these organizations, which are more Tory than Liberal, we could precipitate in Britain the same kind of split that have occurred in other European countries. There could be a breakaway Liberal Radical Party formed here. Already there have been two conferences of European Radical Liberals from Britain took part, so an embryo organization already exists."

## Weather forecast and recordings



<b>Today</b>	SW, moderate; max temp 22°C (72°F)
	N Wales, NW, central N England: Rather cloudy, mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind SW, moderate; max temp 20°C (68°F).
Sun rises: 5.22 am Sun sets: 8.22 pm Moon rises: 11.2 am Moon sets: 9.17 pm	Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England: Cloudy, rain or drizzle in places, becoming dry, bright intervals; wind SW, moderate; max temp 20°C (68°F). Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, April: 12; low: Mostly cloudy, rain at times; wind SW; moderate or fresh; max temp 18°C (64°F). Moray Firth, NE NW Scotland: Cloudy, rain in places, becoming brighter with sunny periods and showers; wind SW, strong; max temp 17°C (63°F). Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain at times, becoming brighter, sunny periods and showers; wind SW, strong; max temp 15°C (59°F).
Last quarter: August 30. Rising up to: 8.32 pm to 5.34 am. High water: London Bridge, 5.31 am, 7.0m (23.1ft); 5.20 pm, 7.0m (23.1ft); Avonmouth, 10.25 am, 12.2m (40.0ft); 10.42 pm, 12.1m (39.6ft); Dover, 2.13 am, 6.3m (20.8ft); 2.27 pm, 6.4m (21.1ft); Hull, 9.14 am, 7.2m (23.5ft); 9.45 pm, 6.5m (21.3ft); Liverpool, 2.18 am, 8.9m (29.2ft); 2.35 pm, 8.6m (28.1ft).	Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Warm and sunny in S, elsewhere rather cloudy with rain at times, temp near normal.
A deep depression will remain near Iceland, with an associated trough over Scotland moving slowly S and becoming stationary over N Ireland and S Scotland.	
<b>Area forecasts:</b> London, SE, central S-E England, East, Angles, Midlands, Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods; wind W; light; max temp 24°C (75°F).	

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY	C: cloud; F: fair; R: rain; S: sun
Algeria: 29.0/24.0	Colombia: 10.0/10.0
Amman: 28.0/24.0	Congo: 10.0/10.0
Athens: 28.0/24.0	Cuba: 10.0/10.0
Bahia: 28.0/24.0	Czechoslovakia: 10.0/10.0
Bombay: 28.0/24.0	Denmark: 10.0/10.0
Buenos Aires: 28.0/24.0	Egypt: 10.0/10.0
Calcutta: 28.0/24.0	France: 10.0/10.0
Cairo: 28.0/24.0	Germany: 10.0/10.0
Cardiff: 28.0/24.0	Greece: 10.0/10.0
Chennai: 28.0/24.0	Holland: 10.0/10.0
Columbo: 28.0/24.0	India: 10.0/10.0
Dacca: 28.0/24.0	Ireland: 10.0/10.0
Dhaka: 28.0/24.0	Italy: 10.0/10.0
Dublin: 28.0/24.0	Japan: 10.0/10.0
Harare: 28.0/24.0	Kenya: 10.0/10.0
Hong Kong: 28.0/24.0	Madagascar: 10.0/10.0
Hyderabad: 28.0/24.0	Malaysia: 10.0/10.0
Istanbul: 28.0/24.0	Mali: 10.0/10.0
Jaipur: 28.0/24.0	Mexico: 10.0/10.0
Jakarta: 28.0/24.0	Morocco: 10.0/10.0
Joazeiro: 28.0/24.0	Nepal: 10.0/10.0
Khartoum: 28.0/24.0	Nigeria: 10.0/10.0
Kolkata: 28.0/24.0	Poland: 10.0/10.0
Kuala Lumpur: 28.0/24.0	Portugal: 10.0/10.0
Lahore: 28.0/24.0	Romania: 10.0/10.0
London: 28.0/24.0	Russia: 10.0/10.0
Luanda: 28.0/24.0	Senegal: 10.0/10.0
London: 28.0/24.0	Seychelles: 10.0/10.0
London: 28.0/24.0	Singapore: 10.0/10.0
London: 28.0/24.0	South Africa: 10.0/10.0
London: 28.0/24.0	Spain: 10.0/10.0
London: 28.0/24.0	Sweden: 10.0/10.0
London: 28.0/24.0	Switzerland: 10.0/10.0
London: 28.0/24.0	Taiwan: 10.0/10.0
London: 28.0/24.0	Tanzania: 10.0/10.0
London: 28.0/24.0	Thailand: 10.0/10.0
London: 28.0/24.0	Togo: 10.0/10.0
London: 28.0/24.0	Tunisia: 10.0/10.0
London: 28.0/24.0	Turkey: 10.0/10.0
London: 28.0/24.0	Uganda: 10.0/10.0
London: 28.0/24.0	Ukraine: 10.0/10.0
London: 28.0/24.0	USA: 10.0/10.0
London: 28.0/24.0	Vietnam: 10.0/10.0
London: 28.0/24.0	Zambia: 10.0/10.0
London: 28.0/24.0	Zimbabwe: 10.0/10.0

## LSO denies change in Mr Previn's term

By Our Arts Reporter

The London Symphony Orchestra last night denied that it intended to terminate the contract of Mr. André Previn, its principal conductor, in two years' time. A similar statement was read to the orchestra during a break in rehearsals at the Henry Wood Hall, South-west.

Mr. Previn visited the hall twice during the day and refused to answer reporters' questions. But his agent, Mr. Jasper Parrott, said Mr. Previn was happy that things should continue as they were at present.

The LSO's statement, issued after a report in *The Guardian* yesterday, said:

The report which appeared in *The Guardian* today is totally incorrect. The open-ended contract between the LSO and André Previn exists as before, and the orchestra and Mr. Previn look forward to a long-term association. The appointment of Eugen Jochum as conductor laureate, dwelt on at some length in the article, is an integral part of the LSO's plans for the future, and Mr. Previn wishes to state that he welcomes this association.

Of course, conversations are taking



Mr. André Previn at the Henry Wood Hall yesterday.

place continually in order to make the most of the relationship between the LSO and Mr. Previn.

Mr. Previn, aged 47, joined the LSO as conductor in 1968. Since then he has done much to increase its popularity, although there has been some criticism of his flamboyant style.

On his first visit to the Henry

Wood Hall yesterday Mr. Previn had called *The Guardian* report premature, which led to speculation that a change might still be on the cards. Some members of the orchestra thought that an arrangement of some kind had been concluded last Saturday but that, temporarily at least, it had been ruled out by yesterday's report.

## Mr de Valera better

Mr. Eamon de Valera, aged 92, the former Irish Republic President, was said to be very comfortable last night in a Dublin nursing home, where he is recovering from a cold.

## Boy's body found

The body of Richard Condon, aged eight, of Warminster, Wiltshire, was found washed up near St. Ives, Cornwall, yesterday. He disappeared while bathing on Sunday.



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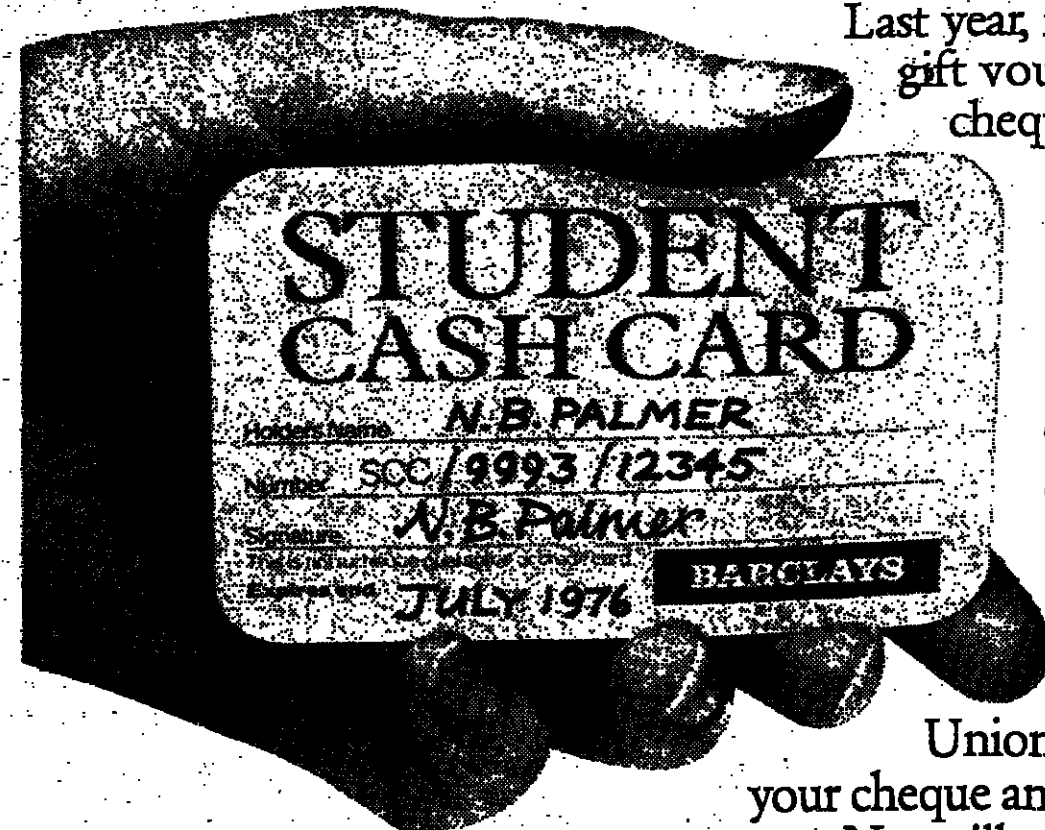
This is a new post we've created, usually a young man or woman whose

job it is to look after students.

(And we mean look after - not just shake your hand and give you a map of the town.)

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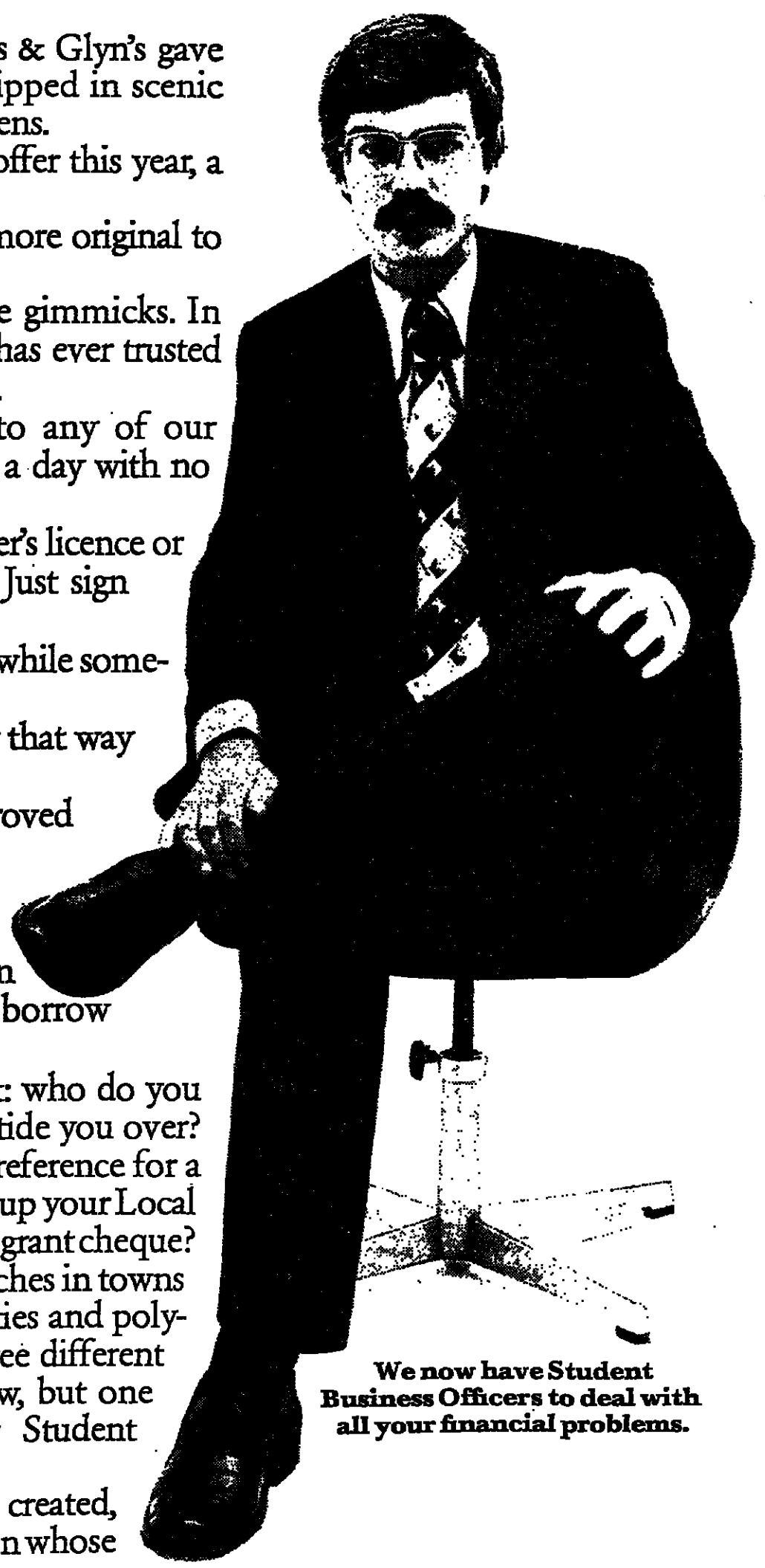
It's up to you to decide whether this is worth more to you than a free hand-out.



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## ERSEAS

## Thousands of Angolan refugees flee on foot to SW Africa

Our Correspondent  
Lusaka, Aug 25—Thousands of Angolan refugees are walking South-West Africa after being driven from their homes by the Portuguese. Between 15,000 and 20,000 people are reported to be heading for the on foot.

Many have either run out of abandoned their vehicles or been driven from them by the face of harassment by various nationalist movements. Many are reported to be heading for the Cunene river, which divides Angola from South-West Africa, and heading for the inhospitable desert areas north of the Ovambo.

Refugees arriving on foot will have nothing more than the clothes on their backs. They are being organized by the South African Government, which is providing food and shelter. The refugees are being organized by the South African Government, which is providing food and shelter. The refugees are being organized by the South African Government, which is providing food and shelter.

## N body to investigate every proposed

Our Correspondent  
Geneva, Aug 25—A proposal for a permanent body to investigate every proposed human rights violation is being discussed by the 26-nation Human Rights Commission. The proposal, which would be a permanent body to investigate every proposed human rights violation, is being discussed by the 26-nation Human Rights Commission. The proposal, which would be a permanent body to investigate every proposed human rights violation, is being discussed by the 26-nation Human Rights Commission.

## Argentine Army of attacks up dreamers

Buenos Aires, Aug 25—Generalissimo Juan Peron's Army commander, hit out at what he called "dreamers of coups" by referring to military leaders who were speaking at the funeral of an Army major who had been hanged in the hands of left-wing guerrillas. Officers argue that the death of the major, Colonel Damasco, was a result of the general's policy of non-intervention. —Reuters.

## Russia gives in to American unions on grain

Washington, Aug 25—The Soviet Union, giving in to pressure from American maritime unions, is prepared to pay higher freight rates and give preference to American vessels in shipping grain to Russia, reliable sources said today. President Ford and Mr. Dunlop, the Secretary for Labour, are to meet Mr. George Meany, the president of the AFL-CIO labour federation, Mr. Thomas Gleason, the president of the International Longshoremen's Association, and other union leaders tomorrow. They will try to persuade the union leaders to cancel orders to dockworkers not to load grain bound for Russia. —Reuters.

## Middle East package will amount to policy of United States involvement

Arab economic boycott, and running down the "spaghetti war" will not be the end of the matter, but will be the beginning of a new era of United States involvement in the Middle East. The package, which includes a new buffer zone and on the line of the Israel wall. Although these stop short of Israel's on that agreement has been reached on the question of the listening, they say it is not far from the six posts in the Middle East area, one man, the Israeli, one by planes, and four purely military. The Israeli post at Um Khusheba near the fringe of the Golan Heights, Egyptian at a so-called place near the edge.

will be in the proposed zone and will be supplied by the four American which will share their ion with both sides. 100 and 150 American ns will be stationed operate the system. inal form of the line 1 the Israelis will pull also beginning to take in spite of the fact that Egyptians appear accepted a snaking line ould entail the Israelis g the area of the out would leave Israel l of much of the terrilges to the north and singer has also made on another of the e which contributed to ose of his mission last his is the access road Sinai to the Abu

Rodriguez offered which Israel has already agreed to return to Egypt. Control of this road has presented considerable difficulties, but it now seems that Israel is prepared to hand it over. Considerable attention is also being focused on the degree to which the United States appears willing to commit itself in the interests of the Arab Americans. The package, which includes a new buffer zone and on the line of the Israel wall. Although these stop short of Israel's on that agreement has been reached on the question of the listening, they say it is not far from the six posts in the Middle East area, one man, the Israeli, one by planes, and four purely military. The Israeli post at Um Khusheba near the fringe of the Golan Heights, Egyptian at a so-called place near the edge.

## Court told Gandhi law is threat to democracy

Delhi, Aug 25—Lawyers for opponents of Mrs Gandhi, the Prime Minister, arguing that the future of democracy in India was at stake, today asked the Supreme Court to overturn a constitutional amendment nullifying her conviction for corrupt electoral practices. The outcome of the hearing could have a far-reaching impact not only on Mrs Gandhi's political future but also on the relationship between the Indian judiciary and Parliament, and on the constitution itself.

Mr Shanti Bhushan, the chief lawyer for Mr Raj Narain, the Socialist leader, used the opening hours of the hearings to attack the constitutional amendment as undemocratic and completely destructive of the concept of the rule of law. "Passed by Parliament on August 8 and ratified by a majority of states the next day, the amendment had the effect of declaring Mrs Gandhi's conviction void and removing from the jurisdiction of the courts any election cases involving the Prime Minister."

Foreign journalists were not allowed to attend the hearing, but Mr Bhushan briefed them afterwards on the arguments he used. He said he would require a few more days to complete his presentation and then give its reply, possibly winding up the hearings on the validity of the amendment within a week.

Mr Bhushan conceded that, if the Supreme Court ruled that the amendment was constitutional, the case against Mrs Gandhi would end. There would be no need for her to go ahead with her appeal against conviction. If it were overturned, however, he would ask the court to rule on the validity of separate legislation passed by Parliament earlier this month which set election laws under which Mrs Gandhi was convicted. The amendments declared specifically that the offences of which Mrs Gandhi was found guilty are no longer violations. She was found guilty by a High Court in her home city of Allahabad of two counts of wrongfully having government officials help her 1971 campaign for Parliament.

Mrs Gandhi defeated Mr Narain by 185,000 to 71,000 votes. Mr Narain then filed the charges against her. The start of today's hearing was delayed for three hours because of a protest by the Supreme Court Bar association, which objected to some lawyers being searched by police when they came to court last night on August 11 to consider Mrs Gandhi's case. The controversy ended with the court allowing all lawyers to enter the court room without being searched, although they were still required to pass a metal detector. More than 100 police, some armed with rifles, guarded the Supreme Court compound. —AP.

## Thousands made homeless as Ganges bursts its banks

Delhi, Aug 25—Tens of thousands of people were homeless today after the Ganges and other rivers burst their banks and sent floodwaters surging through the eastern Indian city of Patna. Many parts of the city of over a million people were reported almost submerged, with only a few rooftops visible above the flood waters. The city's electric power supply was switched off and Government offices and schools closed. The Press Trust of India said the floods were unprecedented even for the flood-prone city on the banks of the Ganges. Army relief teams were using boats to rescue marooned residents and thousands of people were seen trekking with their belongings to higher ground in central and eastern Patna.

Bihar state, of which Patna is the capital, has been the worst hit in three months of monsoon floods in India, which have so far claimed more than 400 lives. —Reuters.

## The spread of literacy under communism has lowered standards of education China's new interest in classical authors

From David Bonavia  
Peking, Aug 25

Disputes about the political merits of a legendary band of Chinese outlaws probably herald a revival of official interest in more of the country's traditional and classical literature. A fortnightly feuilleton in one of Peking's daily papers is being brought out for the first time since the Cultural Revolution, and already there are signs of dissent among rival groups of critics.

The latest debate is concerned with a medieval Chinese novel which has been variously translated into English as *All Men are Brothers* and *Water Margin*. It is known to have been one of the important early literary influences on Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and political interpretations of it are therefore taken seriously.

The Peking newspaper, which has shown signs of a leftward shift recently—has condemned the ethos of the novel because its main hero can be shown to be a capitalist and a traitor to the cause of peasant revolt.

Surprisingly, the main political journal in Shanghai—usually thought to be a beacon of radicalism—has taken a more positive view of the novel, noting that as the Confucianists tried to ban it, it must have many good points. Literary studies in China are in a peculiar state. Critics and scholars have had to spend the last year or two ransacking the classics for examples of the evils of Confucianism, singled out as the main historical target for attack by the Communist Party. This has at least kept interest in traditional Chinese literature alive.

Modern literature fares even worse than the classics because only one pre-revolutionary author—the novelist and essayist Lu Hsiang—is allowed to be sold in the bookshops. This means that critics have to study Lu Hsiang almost as carefully as their prescribed political reading in order to find quotations to back up their arguments. The tremendous spread of literacy in China under communism has brought with it a lowering of the common denominator of literary education. The number of people competent to read old novels or poetry is dwindling steadily, and the process will be accelerated by the move towards simplified writing forms, which many old texts simply will not survive except as museum pieces for scholars, or in dubious modern translations. Modern writing is all of one type: uplifting stories of workers, peasants and soldiers who triumph over ideological difficulties and class enemies to become heroes of socialist construction. They may be more moral than the outlaws of the Sung dynasty but they are definitely less entertaining.

## Mr Ford bangs the drum for business

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, Aug 25

President Ford campaigned all the way home from his Rockies holiday today, giving speeches in Chicago and Milwaukee and television interviews to virtually all those who asked. The White House is chary of having these trips dubbed "campaigns", but Mr Ford today pulled out all stops in championing his pro-business anti-government political themes. Addressing the Hardware Manufacturers Convention in Chicago he proclaimed: "Let's take the shackles off American businessmen." "That's the only kind of hardware I don't like."

It was a day for that kind of witicism. Campaigning about bureaucratic regulation and paperwork, he said he wanted to see American businessmen pushing merchandise, not pencils. His most serious appeal, which has got little attention in Congress, was for legislation to provide more investment incentives. He said Americans must create another 14 million jobs by 1980 just to keep up with population increase, and he estimated as much as \$4,000,000 would be needed in new capital—which, because of the present tax laws and inflation, might not be generated. Mr Ford professed he was sure the people would understand the need for business tax reform because, he said, at present "our financial ability to increase production is declining."



A Portuguese refugee from Timor, aged 21, arriving in Darwin yesterday with shrapnel wounds in her shoulder.

## Bangladesh appoints a new Army Chief of Staff

From Our Correspondent  
Calcutta, Aug 25

Major-General Ziaur Rahman has been appointed Chief of Staff of the Bangladesh Army. Dacca radio announced last night. He replaces Major-General K. M. Shafiqullah, whose services have now been placed with the Bangladesh Ministry of External Affairs. The change was made after the appointment earlier yesterday of General Ataul Ghani Osmani as defence adviser to President Mushtaq Ahmed. General Osmani, then a colonel, was commander of the Shaikh Mujibur Rahman (liberation forces) in 1971. He had earlier retired from the Pakistan Army as a colonel.

The new army chief of staff was a key figure in the 1971 armed resistance to Pakistan rule in Bangladesh. It was he who, after the Pakistan military action, gave the first call for revolt by Bengali soldiers and declared Bangladesh was an independent nation. He was then a lieutenant-colonel in the Mukti Bahini later in 1971. The declaration of independence by "Major Zia" was a signal for other officers and men to revolt. He said later that he had made the declaration entirely on his own as the only course open to him and his fellow Bengali soldiers in what was then East Pakistan.

Delhi, Aug 25—President Ahmed sent a message to Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, reiterating his government's desire to honour all agreements and treaties between the two countries. Mrs Gandhi, in return, conveyed her government's feeling of friendship and regard for Bangladesh, in effect recognizing the new government. —AP. Dacca, Aug 25—Mr Mashur Rahman, secretary-general of the defunct National Awami Party, has been released from prison, the Government announced yesterday. The President ordered Mr Rahman's release. He was arrested in June last year for anti-government activities. —AP. Our Rawalpindi Correspondent writes: Mr Maulana Mufti Mahmood, acting leader of the opposition in the Pakistan National Assembly, has described the overthrow of Shaikh Mujib as an unconstitutional event which he demanded should be discussed by the Assembly. He said that although the opposition had boycotted Assembly sessions since February, it would be willing to participate in a discussion on Bangladesh. The situation called for a full debate because of its implications for Pakistan, he said in a press interview.

## Clemency decided for junta leaders

From Mario Modiano  
Athens, Aug 22

The Greek Cabinet decided today to spare the lives of the three junta leaders sentenced to death for the 1967 coup. The decision was taken unanimously in the face of growing opposition from the parties, the press and the public. A government statement said: "The Council of Ministers decided unanimously that as soon as the verdict of the appeal court becomes irrevocable, it should set in motion the appropriate procedure under the law and recommend the commutation of the three death sentences to terms of life imprisonment."

Opposition leaders had earlier voiced the suspicion that the Government's haste on Saturday to intimate that clemency was considered implied that the Karamanlis Government was either submitting to pressures or paying off previous commitments. The Government statement rejected these insinuations: "The decision is absolutely unfounded if not malevolent. Pressures were exerted not would any pressures have influenced the Government or the Prime Minister," it said. The Government had acted swiftly in accordance with the constitution and the law, because it wished to avert any confusion which might have engendered in many people conflicting, even dangerous reactions.

A government spokesman confirmed later that this remark alluded also to Army officers who were reported to be feeling restless over this affair. The statement rejected indignantly the accusation made by Mr Andreas Papanastasiou, the Socialist leader, that Mr Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, had assumed commitments towards the junta. The statement said this was a slanderous attack which when Mr Karamanlis had been invited to take over power last year, it was he who had dictated the conditions.

The reaction of the press to the Government's clemency today was generally hostile, and so were the comments of the man in the street. A group of about 150 gathered in front of the university, carrying placards and chanting slogans calling for the execution of the sentences. Yet, wiser counsel was not lacking. Mr Alexandros Panagoulis who, in 1968, had tried to assassinate Mr Papadopoulos, the dictator, stated: "I believe that justice can be done even without opening graves." The three leaders who were sentenced to death, Mr George Papadopoulos, Mr Nikolaos Makarezos, and Mr Stylianos Patrakos, as well as their 15 associates who were given prison sentences, may appeal to the Supreme Court within five days against the sentences, but only on juridical or procedural grounds. It is understood that at least three of them have instructed their lawyers to appeal.

The lawyer of Mr Papadopoulos announced tonight that his client refused to appeal to the Supreme Court. This court can, at best, order a retrial. Mr Constantine Stefanakis, the Minister of Justice, told a press conference tonight that the Government's decision on clemency concerned exclusively the present affair. It did not imply that the Government proposed to abolish capital punishment, or that this action might prejudice the outcome of other trials involving members of the junta. Athens, Aug 25—Mr George Mangakis, a politician of the Centre Union Party who had been one of the leaders of the resistance against the junta, said the commutation of the sentences was a mistake "of national dimensions." "The Government must account for its actions to the people. This is why the Centre Union party has asked for the convocation of Parliament." —UPI.

## First deliveries in Greek £500m arms programme

From Our Correspondent  
Athens, Aug 25

Greece has begun taking delivery of new military aircraft from the United States and France as part of a rearmament programme costing so far well over £500m. Orders for arms were placed on a big scale after the signing of a new defence agreement with the United States last year, as well as in view of the Greek decision to withdraw from Nato's integrated military structure. The Air Force is expressing an interest in buying the General Dynamics F16A light-weight fighter, but this would have to wait for improved economic conditions, especially because of the strain imposed by the present orders. The first three of 60 A7H light attack aircraft purchased by Greece with United States Government credits, under a \$125m contract, and ordered in western Greece this month, they are due to arrive at the rate of three or more a month. The A7H (H for Hellenic because of particular specifications) is described by experts as a "real workhorse", designed as a ground support aircraft. It is equipped with Sidewinder missiles and has a 500-mile radius with a full load. The Air Force is already operating two squadrons of F4 Phantom fighter-bombers worth \$750m, purchased under the United States foreign military sales programme over the past two years. For the first time this weekend the Phantoms took part in a large-scale national exercise in northern Greece. Of the 40 Mirage F1 fighter bombers ordered in France for \$120m, seven are already in Greece. Deliveries will be completed by the end of 1976.

According to qualified sources other orders to France include 130 AMX30 medium tanks worth \$32m which are being delivered at the rate of 40 a year. The United States is to supply the necessary material to modernise Greece's tank force. The United States is also sending to Greece large quantities of guided missiles, mainly ground-to-air and anti-tank, some of them highly sophisticated and still on the secret list of purchases under the military credits to Greece for the current year were increased from \$34m to \$41m. The Greek leaders believe that by launching a huge rearmament programme they will strengthen the nation's ability to negotiate without the fear of war which had crippled Greek foreign policy in recent years.

work with the South Koreans to remove the threat of war in the peninsula. A main topic at the meeting will be a modernisation programme for the Greek armed forces. The United States promised \$1,500m (£714m) for a five-year programme, which began in 1971. So far 70 per cent of the target has been achieved.

## Dr Schlesinger in Seoul

Seoul, Aug 25—Dr Schlesinger, the United States Defence Secretary, arrived in Seoul today heading an American delegation of 11 to the eighth annual United States-South Korea security consultation meeting, to be held tomorrow and on Wednesday.

Dr Schlesinger said he would work with the South Koreans to remove the threat of war in the peninsula. A main topic at the meeting will be a modernisation programme for the Greek armed forces. The United States promised \$1,500m (£714m) for a five-year programme, which began in 1971. So far 70 per cent of the target has been achieved.

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## Ministers to hear anti-poverty plan

By David Blake  
Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is flying to Georgetown, Guyana, for the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' meeting which begins there today.

The ministers will have before them a report, calling for measures to narrow the gap between rich and poor nations, prepared by a group of 10 experts, including Sir Donald Meadland of the Foreign Office. In particular, the report endorses the idea of buffer stocks of raw materials designed to smooth out fluctuations in commodity prices. This notion, proposed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, puts flesh on the suggestion by Mr Wilson for a step towards commodity agreements. Indeed, the experts, all of whom produced the report in their individual capacities so that it did not commit their governments, go further than Britain would like.

They call for linking the price of raw materials to those of the manufactured goods which are produced in the West. This is something which is viewed with suspicion by Britain, which thinks such a scheme tactically difficult and which, in any case, would stand to lose by it. The report also calls for an easing of tariff applied by industrialised nations against manufactured goods from underdeveloped countries; greater aid and more coordination and cooperation in its use; and measures to help the developing countries, partly through action by the International Monetary Fund to ease the burden of debt. Mr Healey will be able to tell his colleagues that European Community finance ministers, when they met in Venice on Sunday, agreed the necessity of doing something to protect the developing world. They pointed out that their forthcoming relations programme will make it easier for developing countries to sell their products. The Western economies have hit badly at the balance of payments of developing nations, who have built up a huge deficit at a time when the 24 industrialised nations who form the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development have moved back into surplus. Our Georgetown Correspondent writes: Reliable sources said the report did not attempt to chart a new course towards fundamental changes in the world monetary economic system but centred on measures which could be fulfilled almost immediately to halt the worsening living standards of people in developing countries. Mr Alister McIntyre, secretary-general of the Caribbean Community told journalists yesterday: "This is not a Commonwealth report for Commonwealth action. It is a report by a group of experts drawn from the Commonwealth on a global programme." —Southwest News, page 28

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## Aboriginal peoples to hold conference in Canada

By Roy Lewis  
The Canadian Indian Brotherhood, which represents about 260,000 Indians, is calling an international conference of all aboriginal peoples in Port Alberni, British Columbia, from September 22 to 28.

The indigenous of some 18 countries will be represented, and they hope to set up a permanent International Organization of Aboriginal Peoples, with "non-government status", in the United Nations to provide a forum for their ideas and grievances. The Canadian and United States Indians will be there, as well as many Indian representatives from Latin America. However, the Indians of Brazil and Paraguay will not attend, since the brotherhood fears that if they came the alleged genocide against them would be stepped up. Nor, for similar reasons, will the indigenous of the Philippines and the pygmies of tropical black African states be at Port Alberni. But the Maoris, the A's of Australia, the Eskimos from Greenland and the Lapps from Norway will be there. In the original prospectus, the Welsh and the Irish were proposed, but apparently they have not after all been approached. The aborigines hope to fight the injustices and cultural oppression under which they live, including what they see as exploitation by anthropologists. The Canadian Indians are now engaged in a law suit in which they claim about half Canada's terrain under a statute of George III. The Aboriginal International will seek to uphold or revise all such aboriginal rights and bring world opinion to bear on governments which, in the name of progress, are still engaged in stamping them out.

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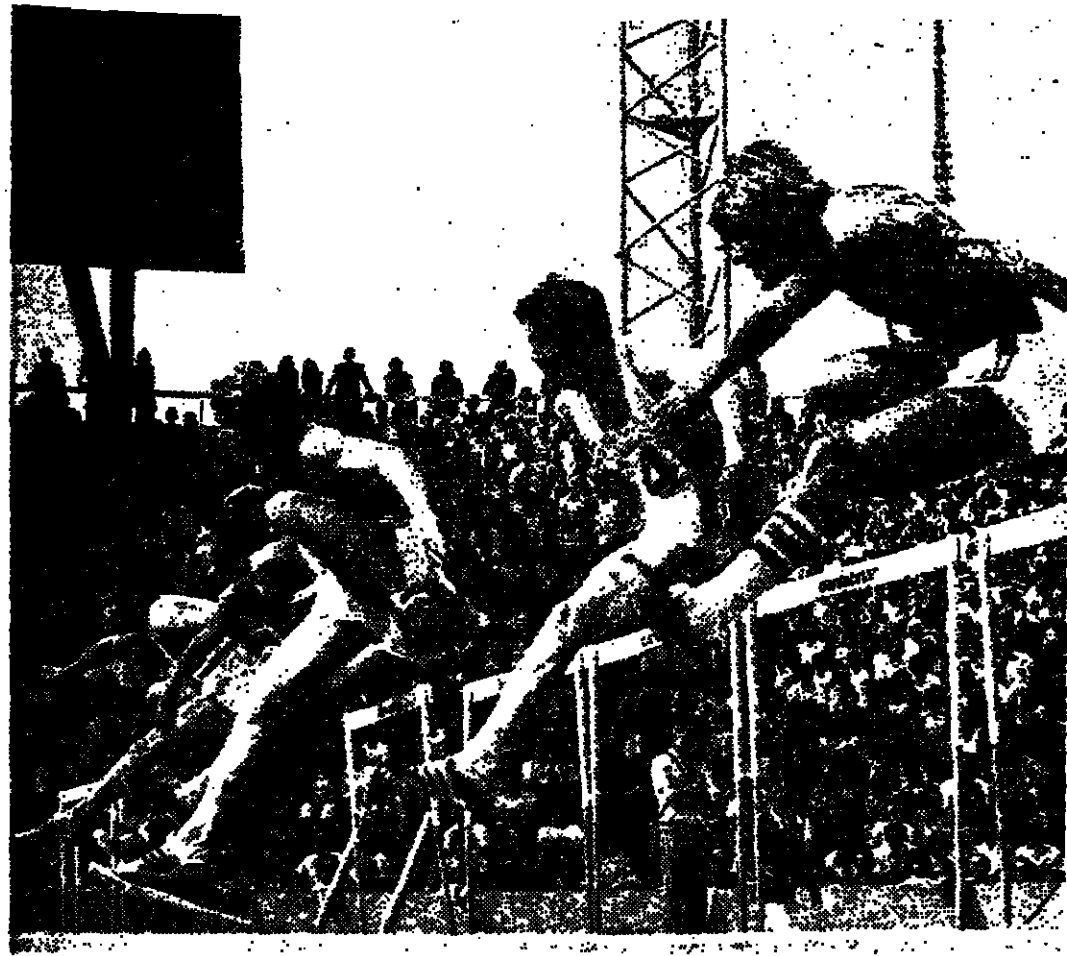






## SPORT

## Athletics



No hint of the outcome at the first flight of high hurdles. At the end Berwyn Price gave Britain their first track win at Crystal Palace yesterday.

## Responsive crowd turn defeat into a great occasion

By Neil Allen

**Athletics Correspondent**  
The Soviet Union predictably won both their athletics matches against Britain at Crystal Palace yesterday, the men by 225 points to 181 and the women by 141 to 104. But what was just as important for British athletics, and much more warming than those chilly details, was the euphoria created by the sun, the packed crowd of more than 15,000 and their wholehearted response to Britain's five individual wins and runaway victory in the men's 4 x 400 metres relay.

Perhaps the biggest roar of the day from the audience, some of whom could be seen cheering over the fences from the Crystal Palace park beyond the stadium's back straight boundary, was for Brendan Foster in the 1,500 metres. Some of the newcomers among the spectators may not, incidentally, have appreciated that Foster, renowned nowadays as a 5,000 metres specialist, was third in the European 1,500 metres final in 1971 and fifth in the same event in the Olympic Games the following year.

The pace yesterday was just right for Foster—fast enough to stretch the field with 59.1sec at 400 metres and 800 metres in 2min 0.3sec but not too brisk for someone whose training is really aimed at what will be Foster's first track 10,000 metres at Crystal Palace next Friday. Coming over the final bend, the battle seemed set between Frank Clement and the Russian, Panteliev. But Foster had never really lost contact. He came

charging through in an outside lane past the startled-looking Russian and literally leapt through the tape in his pleasure at this under-the-radar success. Foster's last 200 metres had been close to 27sec and this and his judgment were somewhat more impressive than his total time of 3min 41.8sec.

Afterwards Foster grinned toothily, sank a couple of beers and said that what he had been presented with his first prize by Arthur Gold, the secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board, he had ironically suggested to Mr Gold that the secret of yesterday's success had been running an 800 metres in the controversial Edinburgh meeting on Saturday. Foster said: "If you're supposed to be a bad boy you've got to play the part." The first victory on the track for Britain was that of Berwyn Price in the high hurdles in 13.65sec, aided by a following wind of 2.95 metres a second which ruled out any chance of records. For Price it was especially satisfying to come through from third to first over the last four hurdles because he beat the Russian, Myasnikov. This was their third race this season with first Price and then Myasnikov winning by just 2.10th of a second, jogging back down the straight after winning, waving to the crowd. Price saw the red flag raised by the wind gauge operator, winced and said: "I thought you were a friend of mine."

Ainsley Bennett rocketed off the final turn in the men's 200

metres to equal his personal record. Andrea Lynch was nearly as convincing a winner in the women's 200 metres. Afterwards she continued that she was thinking of leaving Britain for Barbados, where she was born, or the United States after next year's Olympic Games. But she mirrored the affection of yesterday's crowd when she said: "As I came up to the press box people were calling out to me. Don't leave us, don't leave us. But if I do go I'd always run for Britain."

While the three Russian hammer throwers, all over 240lb, were taking maximum points and their women 800 metres runners were similarly unshakable, there was victory for Britain in the women's high jump. Denise Brown, a 20-year-old mathematics student from Birmingham University, cleared 5ft 6in, a few hundredths better than Larisa Klimontyuk, of the Soviet Union, needed two jumps at that height. In the men's shot, Geoffrey Capes led in the first round but then in overhauled by Voykin, who beat Britain's European Cup winner by only 11in. Capes unconsciously repeated what Sugar Ray Robinson said on the night he lost the world middleweight title to Randolph Turpin: "Win some, lose some."

I was disappointed in David Black's lack of attack in the 5,000 metres, which went to Sellis, whose last 200 metres took him 29.7sec and who improved the Russian record, previously held by Zhelezovskiy, from 13min 29.2sec to 13min 27.7sec. But Black, who said afterwards that he had never felt comfortable during the race, was probably still feeling the effect of his 10,000 metres run in Nice's sultry weather last weekend.

The women's 4 x 400 metres relay defeat for Britain might have been blamed by some on Gladys Taylor, who went off at an alarming pace for the first 200 metres and then slowed drastically in the home straight. But the electric findings for Britain (Janet Roscoe, 54.16 sec; Miss Taylor, 51.62sec; Veronica Elder, 52.23sec; and Donna Murray, 51.53sec) do not really bear out any such criticism. The men's long relay had an unusual order, lightly decided by the athletes themselves yesterday morning, with Pascoe running the anchor glory leg and Jenkins going second. The reliable Bill Hatfield was the fastest with 46.24 sec.

Those men relay runners subsequently celebrated with a lap of honour put the seal on a fixture (sponsored by Kraft Foods) which showed that the success of earlier invitation meetings, and the recent victories in Nice, had finally ended even an old-fashioned international match. Great fun and nothing, thank goodness, to do with the pressure of Olympic gold medals.

### Women

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The delicate balance of power that bedevils the most difficult decolonization question in Africa

# Spain is losing in the Spanish Sahara, but who will win?

The future of the Spanish Sahara, wedged between Morocco and Mauritania on the north-west coast of Africa with a few miles of common frontier with Algeria, could prove one of the stickiest of all African decolonization problems, not excluding Angola. The principle of decolonization is not at stake. What is at stake, and poses a real threat to Arab unity, are the twin principles, dear to all the new African states, of the inviolability of the frontiers drawn by colonialism and of the right of all peoples within those frontiers to self-determination.

Spain has already accepted the idea of a "transfer of sovereignty" in an ambiguous phrase that leaves a number of options open. If it were not for the potentially profitable phosphate mines at Bu Craa, Spain would probably be glad enough to be short of the desert colony indeed last year, she promised to hold a referendum on the colony within the first six months of 1975. Would she best preserve her mining interests

by doing a deal with the strongly implanted guerrilla movement, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro, or with Morocco, at present the world's biggest exporter of phosphate? The question is unresolved and likely to remain so until the question of Franco's succession has been resolved.

In Morocco, King Hassan has been stifling popular discontent against his oppressive regime by preventing the effects of inflation from reaching the population as a whole. This is expensive in terms of food subsidies, and the additional profits from the Bu Craa mines would be most welcome. Moreover, for some time after independence, Morocco was claiming that the true kingdom included virtually the whole of north-west Africa, down to and including Mauritania.

King Hassan has since abandoned his claims to Mauritania, but still believes the Spanish Sahara is his right, and would probably still believe it even if the advice of the International Court of The Hague

were to go against him. Certainly the whole of the political establishment in Morocco, including the far left clandestine opposition, is convinced of the justice of the claims, and supports the king with an enthusiasm suggestive of a holy war. So far, though, Morocco has gone no further than making life intolerable for the nomadic refugees from the Spanish Sahara in southern Morocco, and sending a few detachments of soldiers across the border to try to counteract the influence of the Popular Front.

Mauritania has also claimed the Spanish Sahara as her own, though until recently this was thought to be little more than a formal claim to hold off Morocco. In questions of foreign policy, President Mokhtarould Daddah has tended to follow the same line as President Boumediene of Algeria, the guru of Arab and African progressive forces. However, a couple of months ago, Algeria revealed the existence of a secret agreement between Morocco and Mauritania, dating

from October last year, to carve up the Spanish Sahara between them. Since then, Mauritania has been moving closer to Morocco.

And Algeria herself, though constantly reaffirming the right of all peoples to self-determination, has recently been moving closer to the Moroccan position on this question. On June 19, the anniversary of his coming to power, President Boumediene, talking of the Sahara, but addressing himself primarily to Morocco, said: "If the peoples of the Sahara agree that a part of their country should go to Morocco and another to Mauritania—and we have been led to believe that there might be some coordination and agreement pointing that way—why then should anyone turn against a neighbour who has no claims to either the whole or a part of the territory concerned? That is just one of a number of equally ambiguous statements coming from Algeria."

What, in all this, of the people of the Spanish Sahara themselves? Who are they, and what do they want? Basically, they are a nomadic Moorish people, having great affinities with the peoples of Northern Mauritania. A combination of drought (interrupted after nine years earlier this month) and political oppression—the Spaniards like to keep a very tight hold on the population; in the capital, El Aaiun, there are as many soldiers as white settlers—has disrupted their traditional way of life and sent many of them into exile in the neighbouring countries.

For two years the Popular Front has been waging a military and political battle for independence and the support of the population. In a recent tour of guerrilla bases in the north-east, I was able to gain some idea of their success. The Front have forced the Spaniards, to a large extent, to withdraw their colonial army, and to rely on garrisons of the notorious foreign legion, who rarely venture forth except in very large numbers. The guerrillas, who operate in small groups of a dozen or so, can move freely outside the few

towns and main roads, and the mining area. They have achieved this, apart from a few pre-war French rifles, with arms and vehicles taken from the Spanish colonial army. In the two years, they have fought 46 engagements, for the loss of under 30 men, including prisoners. They have inflicted much heavier losses on the Spanish, and taken a dozen military and one civilian prisoner.

To some extent, it is something of a phoney war. As if by tacit agreement, neither side has gone for all-out victory. The Spaniards, cruel though they may be to any prisoners they may take, have not employed helicopters on a large scale, nor have they adopted a policy of controlling or poisoning the wells. The guerrillas, for their part, perhaps because they are not yet strong enough, have only occasionally gone in for bomb attacks in the capital, and have only once done serious damage to the rolling track that links the mines of Bu Craa with

the port of El Aaiun. On the political level, however, there can be no doubt about the Front's success. In May, a United Nations delegation found overwhelming evidence of popular support for the Front, and I found further evidence of this in the north-east. The Front have withdrawn all their administrative services and personnel from the small town of Mahbas, the centre of a population of around 8,000, leaving only a detachment of the legion. They did this because of local support for the Front.

However, the local population, inspired by the Front, has not only succeeded in setting up its own administrative services—water, health, schooling, food and so on—but has elected (though not perhaps according to western rules) a general council resembling, at least in name, the council which used to exist before the Spanish colonization. The same thing has been happening. It was assured, in half a dozen other small towns all over the

country, down as far as Gueliz-Zemmur. So the Front is well on its way to the last analysis, the Spanish Sahara is being decided by a traditional frontiersmen and the power. What will come next will be an uneasy balance of power between Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria, with America and France hovering in the background.

From the Front's view, Algeria is too increasingly like a brother. They have been getting on well from Libya, given them time on Ra and an office in Tripoli. Libyans do far more in that corner Arab world. So the recent overtures in N. look like a desperate attempt to get some sort of will involve their own

John C

## Adding up the cost of cuts in education

A call for a new education Act and a complete review of educational philosophies and priorities is now imperative, according to Mr. Conrad Rainbow, chief education officer for Lancashire. He was commenting in an interview with *The Times* on the Government's announcement this month that local authorities must not allow for any growth in their budgets.

He said: "It will be disastrous if local authorities continue to pare down their budgets in the same way to comply with the Government's recent call for a standstill on public spending."

Along with almost all the 104 education authorities in England and Wales, Lancashire has pruned its education service down to a minimum. Its education committee now faces the painful prospect of deciding whether to dismiss as many as 600 teachers. Other authorities face a similar situation. As Lancashire has about one fortieth of the schoolchildren in the country, the teaching force as a whole is threatened with some 24,000 redundancies in the financial year 1976-77.

The Lancashire authority will take the final decision in the autumn to cut £3m from the 1976-77 budget. For the authority is committed to spending an extra £3m in that year. So the extra £3m directive means finding savings to compensate. Suggestions so far are: postponing the nursery school programme—£100,000; no more children rising five to be admitted to primary schools—£200,000; not allowing for half the cost of inflation in capital allowances for books, stationery and equipment—£500,000; reducing the numbers of staff in colleges of further and higher education by 4 per cent—£200,000; dismissing 300 teachers and so allowing the teacher/pupil ratio in the schools to worsen by 24 per cent—£1m. Total £2m.

Mr. Rainbow said: "We have still to find another £1m in savings and I can see no way out except by reducing the teaching force by another 300 teachers. This would mean making 600 teachers redundant out of our teaching force of about 15,000."

Mr. Rainbow, aged 48, is one of the youngest of Britain's educational chiefs and is chief education officer for one of the big four education authorities. He commands a budget of £109m and looks after the welfare of some 250,000 schoolchildren.

For example, plans for a new

high school in Skelmersdale for 1,200 pupils were drawn up in March 1970. Committed costs now include £180,000 in loan charges alone on the money raised to pay for the buildings and furniture in 1975-76. Similar sums have already been committed on other new schools and colleges.

Mr. Rainbow said: "These kind of roof over heads commitments are inescapable. But if to meet them you have to cut your capitation budgets and start sacking teachers, you are destroying the basic fabric of the service and any chances of the educational system helping to solve Britain's economic problems."

"To avoid this, everyone in the education service must be prepared to take a new look at our traditional ways of operating. We are not making full use of our educational plan. We are still obsessed with dividing the school day from nine to 12, and from two to four. Most of our higher education plant is unused for half the year."

"We must use the standstill period to look at the education service as a whole and see where economies can be made. Enormous sums could be saved if instead of building extra laboratories and workshops we could stagger school lunch hours and keep students in there throughout the day."

"We should consider whether we have not gone too far in the multiplicity of courses that schools and colleges have developed in the name of freedom of choice. In many cases schools are providing a package of educational choices for each individual which are not only uneconomic but also of dubious educational value."

He continued: "I am not pessimistic. I provided prepared to examine our modes of operation and our priorities. It must be a national effort backed by a new Education Act. It should examine the problems of the gifted child, the disruptive pupil, how you select courses for children, not at 11, throughout the school so that the child realizes his or her maximum potential."

"These have been discussed before but at present they are overshadowed by the tragic polarization which has taken place, particularly over the last eleven years. The polarization, according to political standpoints, has bedevilled a careful analysis of the real difficulties we face. We could have devoted some of this energy to considering the 16 plus age group."

This is one of the Government's educational priorities. But few ideas have been expressed how you educate this age group to meet the needs of a society which demands a high order of management skill and infinitely greater technical expertise than we have at present.

Tim Devlin

Education Correspondent



Pillars of Edwardian London society from "Upstairs, Downstairs": for American television they have become Irish nouveaux riches in Boston.

## How 'Upstairs, Downstairs' was turned upside down for America

New York At a time when American newspaper editorials routinely ascribe the British malaise to an obsession with class distinctions and the glorious past, the extraordinary success of television's *Upstairs, Downstairs* is hard to explain. It is all the more surprising, therefore, that the biggest venture by CBS this autumn, will be a lavish recreation of Bostonian high life in the 1920s, explicitly derived from the British original.

Beacon Hill, however, is no mere carbon copy. Its English producer, Beryl Vertue, who was responsible for turning *Stepmothers and Son* and *Till Death do us part* into *Sandford and Son* and *All in the Family* has done the same thing with *Upstairs, Downstairs*. The Bellamy family, the nouveau-riches Irish-Bostonians, the Lassetters; Hudson the Scot has become Hacker, the Londoner, and the Cockney housemaids are collected, recently off the boat. Mrs. Bridges has undergone a sex colour transformation: the cook, William Piper, is 52 years old and black. "We are trying to be very American," Beryl Vertue explains. "The series deals with American

class distinctions and American social strata."

Where *Upstairs, Downstairs* dealt with the themes of noblesse oblige and the erosion of the Bellamys' wealth in an increasingly penurious Britain, *Beacon Hill* turns to the traditional soap-opera theme of the great American success story. Benjamin Lassiter's father was a black lawyer, but he now runs the Irish-Catholic political machine. Two of his daughters are married to brainless but well-connected WASPs. He has, inevitably, a successful immigrant's view of the rightness of American capitalism. The only people worth a damn are the takers," he says.

Like the Corleones, the heroes of the other great American soap opera, *The Godfather*, the Lassiters are prepared to take their retainers with them on the upward road. Brian Mallory, who comes off the boat with a prison record as an IRA man, is quickly told to lose his "potato-eater blarney". He is rapidly promoted to chauffeur, has an affair with one of the Lassiter's daughters, and eventually leaves the family's employment for better things.

Whether he eventually becomes Ambassador to the Court of St. James and sires an Irish Catholic President is a question the programme-makers refuse to discuss.

The first two-hour episode of *Beacon Hill*, shown on August 25, cost \$900,000; and every successive one will cost another \$200,000.

Its sense of period is precise to the point of pedantry. Louis Vuitton luggage, liquor bottles that open with corkscrews that came from Harrods and a movie projector from the basement of a great Long Island mansion. A British butler, who spent 25 years with the Du Pont family, was hired to demonstrate the art of decanting wine and advice on the maid's stockings.

A voice coach from the Juilliard Music Academy ensured that every nuance of Irish-English, Boston-American and WASP-American was absolutely correct.

Characters has never been attempted before.

If it is a success, the production will have an interesting side-effect. Instead of going to California, the Robert Sigmond Organization has filmed the entire series in Manhattan, with actors from the Broadway stage. CBS are confident that if "living novels", as they are called, catch on, they will transform the ailing film industry in New York.

Abraham Beame, the city's Mayor, at a recent banquet in honour of the show, attended by Lee Radziwill and Gloria Vanderbilt, hailed the example of *Beacon Hill* as an important factor in reviving New York's shrinking industrial base.

With American television's inspired habit of repeating its successes with slight variations, that prospect is an intriguing one. A Jewish *Beacon Hill* called *Murray Hill*? A black or Puerto Rican one? Every new immigrant group has clawed its way into American society through New York City. The possibilities are almost infinite.

Nicholas Frazer

## The Times Diary

### Many disasters hit Edinburgh

A succession of disasters has struck the opening of the twenty-ninth Edinburgh International Festival. Trouble began last Thursday when Claudio Arrau, who was booked as soloist for the opening concert in the Usher Hall, injured his shoulder while trying to open a window in a Harrogate hotel. Panic ensued at the Festival headquarters. Peter Diamond, the artistic director, secured the world for a replacement, discovered that Sviatoslav Richter was playing at the Salzburg Festival. There followed an urgent call to Salzburg: "Could we borrow Richter for Edinburgh?" "Sorry," said Salzburg: "Richter has gone down with mumps; have you any spare pianists in Edinburgh?" Diamond traced Emanuel Ax, winner of last year's Rubinstein piano contest in Tel Aviv, to New York. Ax agreed to do one of Arrau's concerts, and flew to Scotland immediately, being found the next morning asleep in the lobby of Edinburgh's George Hotel. Meanwhile, Daniel Barenboim, in Edinburgh

to conduct *The Marriage of Figaro*, agreed to do the opening concert as soloist in the *Emperor* concerto, which was shattering. Half an hour before the concert Barenboim was shaving; the mirror fell from the bathroom shelf, gouging a deep cut in his right hand. As was found in the concert, Barenboim declared he was not too familiar with the *Emperor*. He volunteered the Beethoven's Second concerto; Alexander Gibson, the conductor, said his orchestra had not rehearsed the Second for months. They compromised on the Fourth.

But Barenboim decided the audience had paid to hear the *Emperor*, and the *Emperor* they would have. Spurning the offer of stitches, which would have stiffened his hand, he appeared on stage, bloody finger delicately cocked, and played the *Emperor*.

The Festival has also lost the Italian pianist Maurizio Pollini, who was involved in a car crash shortly before setting out for Edinburgh. He should have

come by way of Salzburg, which he was also unable to attend, and where the now-stricken Richter was standing in for him. Disaster struck again. Half an hour before the concert, Harold Pinter, should also have been present to read the Scottish love poems of Lady Antonia Fraser, but that went wrong too, and her place has been taken by Ludovic Kennedy and his wife, Moira Shearer.

This year's Festival does have one bright spot which is causing joy to the citizens of Edinburgh: whether they are cultured or not. For the first time the licensing justices have allowed the late opening of pubs and hotels beyond the normal curfew time of 10 pm, and so far no less than 222 have applied for, and been granted, extensions. So novel is this concession that local newspapers are running complete lists of late drinking establishments, set out in order of lateness, with stop-press' updatings every time a new extension is granted.

### Frightened

Edinburgh still draws a cast iron veil over Sunday drinking, and not even the Festival Club is allowed to sell alcohol on the Sabbath. This ranks with the saga of the Opera House as the principal gripe of both Festival organizers and paying customers.

Glasgow now has its Opera House but Edinburgh still has nothing more than a barren building site which has been empty for so long that even the hoarding around it has been partly torn down by vandals.

At a press conference yesterday Diamond was asked if the expected cost of £25m did not frighten the city off building an opera house. When the figure was £4m they were frightened off, and when the figure is £100m they will still be frightened off," he said with a hint of despair.

Diamond was, however, anxious to dispel the long-standing myth that Edinburgh people do not support their Festival. "There is no comparable festival in the world where the local population take such an active part," he said. Sales are seven per cent up so long that the same period last year, and a falling pound has attracted more overseas visitors than usual.

The story was the same at the headquarters of the Festival Fringe, where this year's star attraction is a local man playing the entire organ works of J. S. Bach, a task that will take him the best part of 20 hours, spread over three weeks.

For Fringe performers, many of whom are students from universities and colleges throughout Britain, the main worry is one of cost. One young woman from Warwick reported that she

was having to pay £65 a week for a flat in central Edinburgh while her company was performing; under pressure, she admitted that she is sharing it with 11 others.

### Carnival

The Notting Hill Carnival differs from most carnivals in England in that people do not patiently line the route and wait for a procession to go past. People fill the streets, and bits of the procession go in all directions at once, sometimes colliding at corners and coming to a halt in tightly jammed chaos. Notting Hill's is a Trinidadian carnival.

For the tenth annual celebration yesterday many local pub-

licans had threatened to keep their doors closed in anticipation of large and unruly crowds, but in the afternoon sunshine the event was wholly un-mournered, and drink did not seem to be in short supply.

Steelbands and soul groups made slow jiggling progress through the crowded streets with supporters wearing fantastic "mas" costumes—copied, it was explained, from the eighteenth-century plantation owners' costume masquerades. Some of the costumes had taken months to make, and cost up to £50. The Ebony group had a headgear representing gigantic forms of marine life—a huge pink squid hat, six or seven feet across, looked particularly difficult to manage when dancing. Others came as

demons and scary dragons wearing paper maché masks as angels and butterflies with gilded wings five feet high.

Near the Acklam Road playground the amplified music was so loud that it completely drowned the noise of the motorway traffic of the nearby tube trains. Local residents seemed to welcome the change, and took photographs from their windows.

Stalls were doing a brisk trade in slices of watermelon, American run punch served from polystyrene carboys, and spiced foods as curried goat and rice, scotch pie, corn bread, plain tart and, unseasonably, as it seemed, mince pies. It made a change from the Clapham horse show.

### Rough

Iris and Owen Bryce, whose views about towpath closing hours and canal vandalism were reported recently, have returned to the charge. The Bryces say that towpaths in London should be left open at night, both for the convenience of canal users and their friends, and to combat vandalism by letting law-abiding citizens use the paths at night. The British Waterways Board and the councils through whose areas the canals run insist that the towpath gates must be shut

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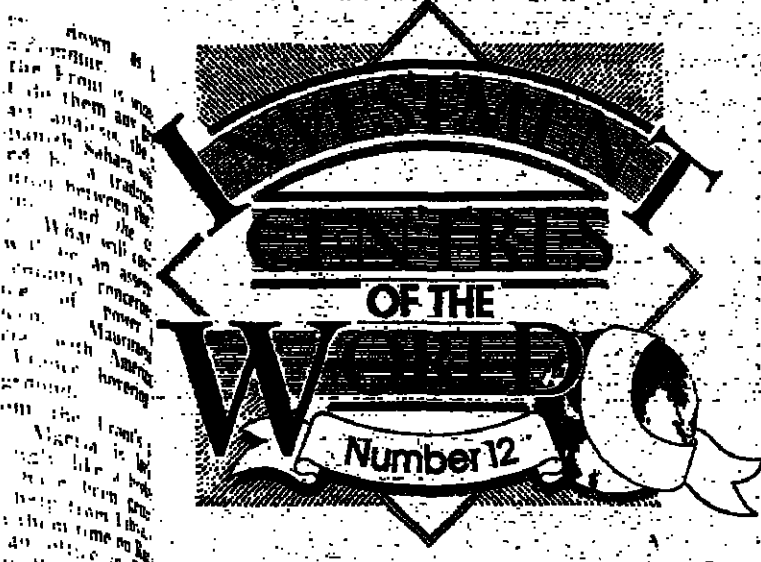
to protect children and vandals at bay.

The Bryces say that in four weeks while their boat was in the London Youngsters were playing a towpath every night after time. Their converts with two elderly walkers interrupted by a cat who said the pedestrians leave so that he could close but five minutes later child were dancing over the boat hind theirs and saying: "see if we can get the tiller." The Bryces also scoff at authorities' suggestion that should resort to the superlative moonings at Venice. "On the night we they say smashed on a boat and saw boards had their ropes slung early in the morning."

PF



in?



# Johannesburg

regime after the unilateral declaration of independence in 1965.

The intelligent South African's appraisal of events in Africa today move him to view with horror the prospect of South African military intervention in any future Rhodesian turmoil. (The remaining South African police units in Rhodesia are being withdrawn.) Intervention would put paid to hopes of a rapprochement with Black Africa at a time when the republic faces the prospect of borders with a greater number of independent black states than ever before.

Although the constitutional future of South-west Africa remains to be determined, the indications are that within a few years South Africa will have black neighbouring states from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.

A common white view is to discount any significant black threat to the status quo inside the republic, whatever happens outside. The hostility of most of the world has persuaded South Africa to build up formidable defence forces. Internal security is very strong. The police have a network of black informers in the townships. South African blacks have been noted for their docility and inexperience of organization and they are unarmed.

Nevertheless, labour unrest has shown the black potential for economic disruption. The homelands policy does nothing to diminish the frustration of urban Africans. Black pliability can no longer be taken for granted. Articulate blacks discuss the morality of foreign investment and see this as either helping to perpetuate an oppressive system or as a vehicle for change.

There is less excuse than ever for overseas business interests to regard South Africa as a land of rich natural resources and cheap labour. There is no dispute about the still hardly tapped mineral wealth, but the human factors must be appreciated as never before.

Investors now have to pay better wages, provide more training and listen to the two groups—the Africans and the Afrikaners—who have the most to say about where South Africa should be heading.

This is the last in a series of Special Reports on investment and development centres of the world. The series will be republished as a booklet available from the Marketing Department, The Times, price £2.



the city of world

## Petty apartheid eased but no fundamental change

by Denis Taylor

South Africa is one of the most complex societies on earth. Outwardly it appears among the most content, but underneath it is less than ideal. It is a society that has been so essential for the potential investor to be aware of the paradoxical political and social, as well as economic influences at work in this rapidly developing country.

The most obvious internal changes are in the application of petty apartheid. Here, the system is no longer clear-cut. Whites and blacks drink in the same bars at Jan Smuts airport, Johannesburg. True, they congregate along different sections of the counter and at different tables, a fact which could be seized on by anyone wanting to argue that the official policy of separate development is what both races prefer. But at least the apartheid is voluntary.

A black with the money for a ticket can sit next to a white passenger on a flight inside South Africa. But the non-white must normally travel in a separate railway coach and must enter and leave stations and platforms through different entrances and exits. The Blue Train between Johannesburg and Cape Town, however, is desegregated.

In Johannesburg, whites and blacks travel on separate buses, but may now use the same park benches and public libraries. Public lavatories are segregated.

Changes have produced a wide-ranging debate about their implications. One view is that nothing fundamental has altered. Minor concessions have been made to the 13 million blacks, 2,500,000 coloureds and 700,000 Asians, it is said, but four million whites are not willing to alter fundamentally a system which places them firmly on top of the pile.

A quarter of all prosecutions are under the laws, designed to control the influx of Africans into urban areas. Soweto, the vast township half an hour's drive from the centre of Johannesburg, houses more than one million blacks who help to run South Africa's business capital. This makes the conglomeration one of the biggest communities in the republic.

Another, and perhaps more perceptive, argument is that although the practical innovations may be small, the shift in attitudes is of enormous significance. The issue in white South Africa today is how much equality the non-white should be given and how quickly.

White South Africans are sensitive about what they consider to be the unformed moralizing of outsiders. Western liberals have particularly admired Mrs Helen Suzman, who, as the only Progressive Party MP in the Cape Town Parliament from 1961 until last year, has campaigned against government policies on ethical grounds. This is the viewpoint of the Progressive and Reform Parties, whose merger was agreed in Johannesburg last month and who now muster 11 MPs.

The new grouping wants a multiracial electoral register, but with an educational qualification for getting on to the roll. Given a real improvement in the still very low African school attendance and fewer drop-outs, most South African voters would in the very long-term be black.

Even the most liberal whites see swift transition to a full black franchise as a prescription for upheaval. Some articulate blacks say they would, regard as progress the initial political enfranchisement of a very small percentage of Africans outside the homelands, where blacks have the vote. But Chief Gashaba Buthezi, leader of the KwaZulu Homeland, claims that the very existence of this right will prevent the urban Africans settling for a lesser formula than one man, one vote.

Political realities are firmly loaded against such an extension of the franchise, which would mean the end of separate development. Mr John Vorster, the Prime Minister, is a man of great and probably increasing stature inside South Africa.

Some observers assess his position as stronger than that of any leader since the Nationalists began their unbroken stretch of power in 1948. In a by-election at Cape Town in the Cape this month, the Government held the seat with an increased majority. Under Mr Vorster's leadership, the Nationalists look set to become more entrenched than ever. Not only do they have the mass votes of the Afrikaners—60 per cent of the white population—but a growing number of English-speaking South Africans prefer to vote for the Government.

With the United Party of Sir de Villiers Graaff in such disarray, it cannot be ruled out that the Progressive Reform Party may eventually become the official opposition. But there is not the slightest hint of how the political map will allow them to capture a parliamentary majority.

The "progs", as the third political force are popularly known, will probably continue their role of influencing public opinion, especially through the exposure their views are given in the English-language press. But the idea of a multiracial franchise, however restricted, is unlikely to make much impression on the white majority.

The whites are now grappling with the logical and economic, rather than the ethical and political, questions raised by the erosion of apartheid.

In pure economic terms there is the problem of meeting the scarcity in skilled manpower needed to organize production more effectively. For more than a decade there has been discussion on the need to expand education and training among non-whites for that reason alone, and this view is widely held in the business community.

Dr C. K. Wymadham, assistant director of Mines, and honorary professor of environmental and work physiology at Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg, submitted in a recent lecture that even in the impossible event of every economically active white being trained for a skilled occupation, South Africa would still need two million more skilled people by 1980.

More non-whites are being taught to do jobs from which they were previously excluded. The race barrier between occupations is being eroded by the law of supply and demand. It is now accepted that blacks should do what was recently unthinkable in such a strong Afrikaner city as Pretoria: drive white passengers in taxis.

Although non-whites can learn such occupations as computer operating, the whole social and educational traditions of the country are against the easy access of non-whites to management and the professions.

At the same time, the very admission that blacks are capable of being trained for progressively more intricate tasks poses a question similar to that raised by the barring of apartheid. Where does one draw the line and say: "Thus far and no farther"? It is extremely difficult to see how the authorities, having eased a previously rigid system of controls, can set a limit to the rising expectations of the black majority.

One white interpretation of the future is that petty apartheid will gradually be relaxed on blacks living in primarily white regions like the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area, of which Johannesburg is the heart. The black homelands will be developed, preferably with the aid of foreign investors.

South Africa, as a consequence of Mr Vorster's détente policy, will forge economic links with the black states, granting them credit and using its skills, particularly in mining, to help to develop their resources. It is not hard to find blacks who dispute the vision.

The phrase "southern African common market" is bandied about. But an association similar to the EEC is clearly unlikely to develop, given the differing political systems in the area. Economic cooperation should make sense, given the natural wealth of Zambia and Zaire. The same could be said of Angola were it not for that territory's uncertain future.

Much South African press coverage of President Machel's measures in Mozambique has verged on the alarmist. But informed businessmen in South Africa acknowledge that such moves do not necessarily prejudice the Transvaal's trade through Lourenço Marques, recruitment to the goldmines or the supply of hydroelectric power from Cahora Bassa.

Relations between Pretoria and the Marxist regime in Mozambique have been deftly handled, with Mr Vorster taking care to proclaim a policy of non-intervention after the switch in Portugal's African strategy last year.

South Africans have been encouraged by the response to their Government's feelers from leaders of black African nations, notably President Kaunda of Zambia and President Nyerere of Tanzania. Although this is a welcome change from being treated as a pariah, the scope for détente is not unlimited. Rhodesia is the crux.

The political nightmare facing South Africa is what to do if the present attempts to find a constitutional solution in Rhodesia, which Mr Vorster has been urging hard to promote, should fail and lead to inter-racial violence in the colony.

White South African attitudes to Rhodesia are complex. The Afrikaner majority has no feeling of kin and kin for the European majority in Rhodesia like that found among English-speaking South Africans. Some educated Afrikaners, an increasingly influential section of the community, believe that the Government was misguided in propping up the Smith

## Rich show disguises recession

by Nicholas Ashford

A casual visitor to South Africa would probably never guess that the country is experiencing its most prolonged recession in recent memory. On the surface the republic looks almost obscenely prosperous.

Bigger and flashier office blocks make Johannesburg's skyline look increasingly like New York. The huge shopping complexes that are sprouting all over the city's northern suburbs are packed with every conceivable type of consumer goods; and the traffic gets more and more congested.

But almost any merchant or banker will tell a more depressing behind-the-scenes story. Imports are starting to fall off, production is stagnating, under-used factory capacity is increasing. If the retail and wholesale trades have so far remained more buoyant than other sectors of the economy this has largely been due to a wave of spending to bear the threat of inflated prices. But they too can soon expect to feel the icy blasts of recession.

Of course, South Africa's problems pale into insignificance compared with those of Britain. The present recession, even if it drags on well into next year, will eventually pass and the country can then expect a return to the boom conditions that it enjoyed during the early 1970s.

Unlike Britain, South Africa is rich in food and mineral resources, except oil. It has a large reserve level will be attained. Certain crystal ballazers claim that the present downturn is now levelling off and an upturn can be expected early in 1976. Others forecast that the recession still has to go deeper before any improvement can be expected.

The real pessimists fear that the small growth rate that was achieved during the early part of this year could be neutralized during the second half with the result that South Africa would have a zero growth rate in 1975.

The root cause of South Africa's present economic problems is inflation. In April inflation was running at an annual rate of 14.6 per cent—not very high by British standards, perhaps. More seriously, South Africa's inflation rate has now overtaken most of her main trading partners, apart from the United Kingdom, Australia and Italy.

The rate of inflation has shown signs of easing recently. Seasonally adjusted figures for March-May this year showed consumer prices rising at an average of 11 per cent compared with 18 per cent during the third quarter of 1974.

This ought to mean that the rate should fall even more during the months ahead. However, because of South Africa's system of price controls on a whole range of basic foodstuffs and raw materials it is likely that such artificially controlled prices will have to be raised during the next 12 months to make investment attractive again.

This could arrest the moderate downward trend of the inflation rate. Inflation could also rise again if trading partners such as Britain do not succeed in curbing theirs.

Two months ago the continued on page 11

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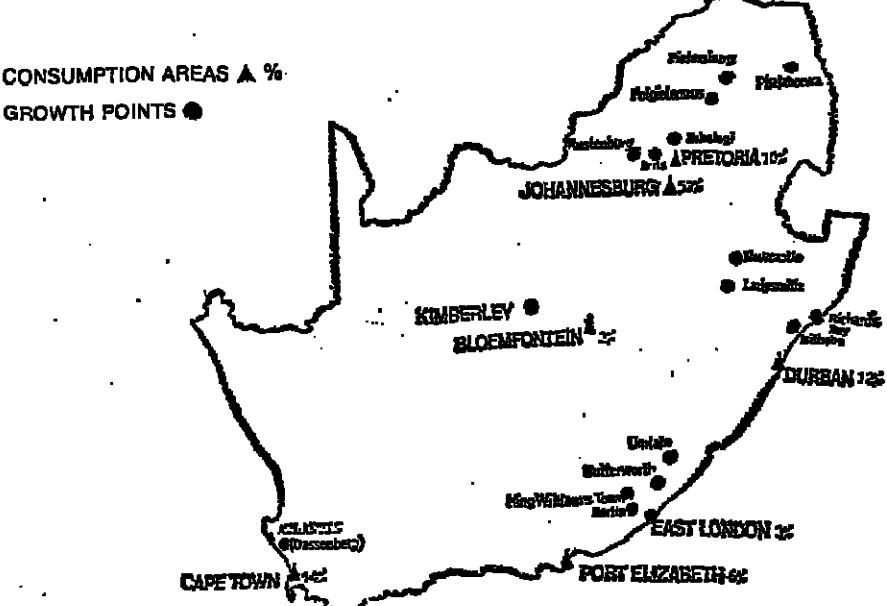
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Looking over the city.

## Tougher competition for British firms

by Denis Taylor

Traditionally Britain has been South Africa's biggest supplier. Last year West German goods overtook the United Kingdom. Although Senator Owen Horwood, South African Minister of Finance, detects a British recovery in recent months, United Kingdom companies face increased competition in the South African market.

The United States is the republic's third most important source of imports. Japan, in fourth place in 1974, is also improving its trading position, but the Japanese, anxious not to jeopardize their links with the Afro-Asian nations, remain wary of investing in South Africa.

France and Italy have also come on as trading partners, although accelerating from a much lower base. The French willingness to sell arms has in the past been of considerable help in generally making their products welcome. But it now remains to be seen if President Giscard d'Estaing's recent announcement of sweeping restrictions on arms sales to South Africa will affect broad commercial relations.

To South African distrust of the Labour Government are added complaints about the unreliability of British delivery dates.

British companies can take comfort from the fact that the volume of exports during 1974 was well up on the previous year. South Africa is the tenth largest market for the United Kingdom and

one of the most lucrative outside Opec. The alternative is to worry about the relative decline in an expanding market compared with commercial rivals.

According to official British overseas trade statistics for January to May this year, the value of British exports to South Africa was £284.5m. Machinery and transport equipment accounted for £170m.

### Phasing out of raw materials

Imports from South Africa were £225.3m. Non-metallic minerals, the classification for diamonds, were shown as the largest item: £80m.

The Department of Commerce in Pretoria gives the value of imports from West Germany in the calendar year 1974 as R4926m (about £16m). The figure for the United Kingdom was R823m, and for the United States R811m, Japanese exports reached R601m, those from Italy R204m.

French imports were shown as R419m but these do not include substantial arms sales. South African export figures do not cover gold.

South African exports to the rest of Africa, no countries being listed separately, were given as R453m and imports R424m.

When trade in both directions is taken into account, the United Kingdom is still

South Africa's most important commercial partner. South African statistics show goods worth R4961m going to Britain last year.

Generating three-quarters of her own energy, mainly from coal, South Africa has not been as badly hit by oil crises as most leading economies. With the Arab and African producers' boycott of the republic, the gap is being bridged by deliveries from Iran. Officials in Pretoria insist that details of the arrangement are confidential.

South Africa's basic export objective is gradually to phase out sales of raw materials in favour of partly or wholly processed products. It is appreciated that this evolution will take some time, and meanwhile the intention is not to withhold unprocessed minerals from trading partners.

But in the case of iron ore, for example, freight rates are already making shipment of a high tonnage of waste material to markets several thousand miles away into questionable economics. Platinum, chrome, manganese, copper and asbestos are other raw materials where greater scope for processing before export is seen. South Africa has contracts to supply Japan with pig iron and metallurgical coal.

Apart from diamonds, mineral ores and alloys, leading export earners include wool, hides and skins, cereals, mainly maize, and fresh and canned fruits.

Efforts are being made to exploit South African tech-

nology abroad, particularly by the sale of mining equipment to Australia and such South American countries as Bolivia, Peru and Chile. Pretoria is making a special point of cultivating relations with Latin America, but exports, except to Venezuela and Brazil, have not yet reached any significant levels. Because of most South African nations' balance of payments difficulties, the South Africans are offering credit of up to 10 years.

### Import controls being relaxed

Eighty-five per cent of imports to South Africa consist of capital goods and equipment for industry and infrastructure, including railways, harbours, postal services and power supplies.

The emphasis on diversifying what until fairly recently was an economy based on mining and agriculture involves a proportion of secondary industry. Industry accounts for about 33 per cent of gross domestic product. Import controls are being relaxed but are still applied to a range of industrial and consumer goods.

All sets for the television service to be introduced for the first time next year are being manufactured locally. Retail prices are extremely high, colour sets costing R41,000.

## Rich show disguises recession

continued from page 1

Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, unveiled, an anti-inflation plan which contained some sensible proposals but was singularly lacking in teeth. It urged the public to shop harder, spend less and save more, and called on employers to exercise restraint concerning wages, prices and profits.

But so far the Government appears to be afraid to tackle inflation with the only measures which are likely to be effective—a curb on money supply, which had recently been rising at an annual rate in excess of 30 per cent although it has since declined and on public sector spending.

In the 1975-76 budget, which was designed to give "moderate stimulation" to the economy, government expenditure was estimated at R46,52m (approximately £4,374m), an increase of 18.6 per cent over the previous year. (Revenues, at R45,437m, show an increase of 12 per cent over 1974-75.)

In the budget debate Senator Owen Horwood, the Finance Minister, pointed out that the 18.6 per cent growth rate was considerably less than the 24 per cent increase in public spending the previous year, and that if the appropriations for defence and essential services were taken out then the increase in government spending amounted to only 13 per cent—less than the rate of inflation.

This may be so, but where as there has been a curbsack in spending by the private sector this has not been matched by the public sector.

So far the balance of payments has more or less managed to resist the ravages of inflation, thanks largely to an exceptionally high inflow of foreign capital. However, there have recently been signs of a weakening in the balance of payments position. In spite of government statements to the contrary, this has given rise to speculation that the rand may be devalued.

In spite of the slowdown of the economy, the value of imports during the first half of this year rose by 23.8 per cent to R22,744m. During the same period exports rose by 33.7 per cent—boosted by sales of gold coins—to R41,960m, leaving a visible trade deficit of R27,874m—marginally higher than for the corresponding period last year.

Figures for invisibles are not yet available but according to Dr Johan Cloete, chief economist at Barclays National Bank, they are unlikely to have been less than R4500m. According to his estimates, the overall deficit on current account during the first half was probably in the region of R700m.

However, this was more or less covered by a net inflow of foreign capital—much of it short-term—which was worth an impressive R327m during the first quarter and probably double that during the first half.

Even if there is a reduction in current account deficit during the second half, the deficit for 1975 as a whole could be in the region of R1,000m or even more. This would mean that in order to avoid an overall balance of payments deficit through the 1975-76 financial year, a further substantial net inflow of foreign capital during the second half is required. Such a continued inflow is possible but, as Dr Cloete points out, it leaves the balance of payments precariously dependent on a factor which is known to be very unstable.

Of course, the key to South Africa's prosperity remains gold, though here again the outlook is uncertain. If there was a sudden increase in the gold price then the country's economic recovery would begin that much earlier. But at present production is falling slightly and prices are stagnating around the \$160 to \$170 mark. Furthermore the gold-mining industry is experiencing sharply rising costs, probably more so than any other sector.

Even the most pessimistic observer of the country's present problems does not doubt that the economy will eventually move into a period of new and probably greater prosperity—at least in the medium term.

The longer-term outlook is more uncertain and is complicated by political factors. The white regimes in Mozambique and Angola have already fallen and Rhodesia is at risk. What effect will this have on the internal situation in South Africa?

At present South Africa is among the most politically stable countries in the world. But there is no doubt that the business community is uneasy about developments taking place to the north of the republic's borders.

## Hustle to improve contacts

by Ray Kennedy

A rather wry joke among businessmen in Johannesburg is that the simplest and least frustrating way of getting a message from head office to a manufacturing plant 10 miles away is to telephone the firm's parent in Europe and ask them to pass it on.

In fact it is not all that much of a joke. It actually happened with a German-owned firm in South Africa. Because it is far easier to pick up a telephone and dial Britain and Germany direct than to try to make a local call and suffer agonies of wrong numbers, inexplicable silences and faulty connections.

The chaos on the telephones is symptomatic of a communications explosion affecting the whole economy of South Africa. In a tremendous flurry of public capital expenditure, airports capable of handling the biggest jets are being built or improved, harbours are being dredged out to accommodate huge ore carriers, rail links improved and motorways are being slashed across hundreds of miles of countryside, often with little regard for environmental or aesthetic values.

The events in neighbouring states—Mozambique, Rhodesia and Angola—have increased the pressure to establish within South Africa a comprehensive and fully efficient communications network and also to ensure that links with the rest of the world are entirely self-sufficient and safe from being put out of action at the whim of potentially hostile governments.

South Africa's first submarine telecommunications cable went into operation in 1969, replacing a radio link with Europe established in 1932.

Unhappily the cable, between Cape Town and Lisbon, is damaged all too often at the Cape Town end by trawlers and when that happens business on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, as well as the substantial foreign trade dealing between Johannesburg and London stockbrokers, comes almost to a standstill.

Radio is incapable of handling the volume of traffic so that the loss of earnings during a cable break lasting only a few days is substantial.

If the cable were to be damaged or sabotaged at great depth in the middle of the South Atlantic, the effect on the South African economy would be serious indeed.

To supplement the cable a communications station for operation in the Intelsat global satellite system is being built near Pretoria and will come into operation next year in the Atlantic Ocean system. A second station for operation in the Indian Ocean system is due to be commissioned later.

Next April the £100m first stage of Richards Bay Harbour in Natal is due to be commissioned. It will handle bulk ore and coal exports and will also serve as South Africa's premier oil port, feeding crude oil through a pipeline to the existing refinery at Sasolburg, south of Johannesburg, and the new one to be built in the eastern Transvaal.

More important, Richards Bay will reduce South Africa's dependence on Lourenço Marques harbour in newly-independent Mozambique. Most coal and iron ore exports are shipped through the Mozambique port and while traffic is flowing normally the authorities, as well as the mining companies, are aware of the vulnerability of the position.

The Afrikaner-dominated mining financial house, General Mining, announced recently that it is giving R4m to the Mozambique authorities to help to improve facilities at Lourenço Marques.

In the air South Africa faces similar problems of isolation. The state-controlled South African Airways has long become accustomed to hauling its passengers round the bulge of Africa to Europe because of black Africa's ban on over-flying.

Luanda in Angola has become inaccessible to a refuelling stop since an SAA jumbo was shot at on landing and is likely to remain closed after the country becomes independent in November.

A question mark hangs over the future use of Ilha da Sol in the Cape Verde Islands. So SAA has been forced to order long-range Boeing SP (special performance) jumbos capable of flying to Europe non-stop.

In addition, airport facilities are being improved at Upington in the north-western Cape Province which is at a lower altitude than Johannesburg, 6,000 ft above sea level, so that European-bound aircraft can land there and take on a full fuel load.

The present restrictions and the closing of Luanda are forcing South African aircraft to fly to Europe up to one-third empty.

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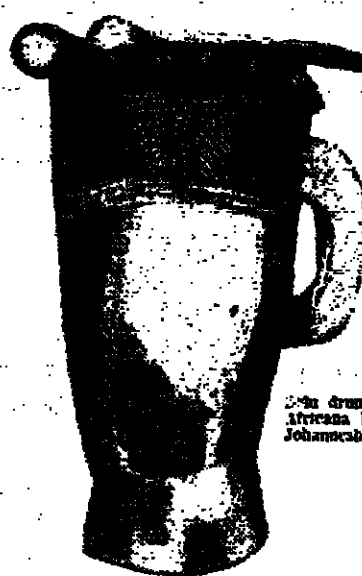
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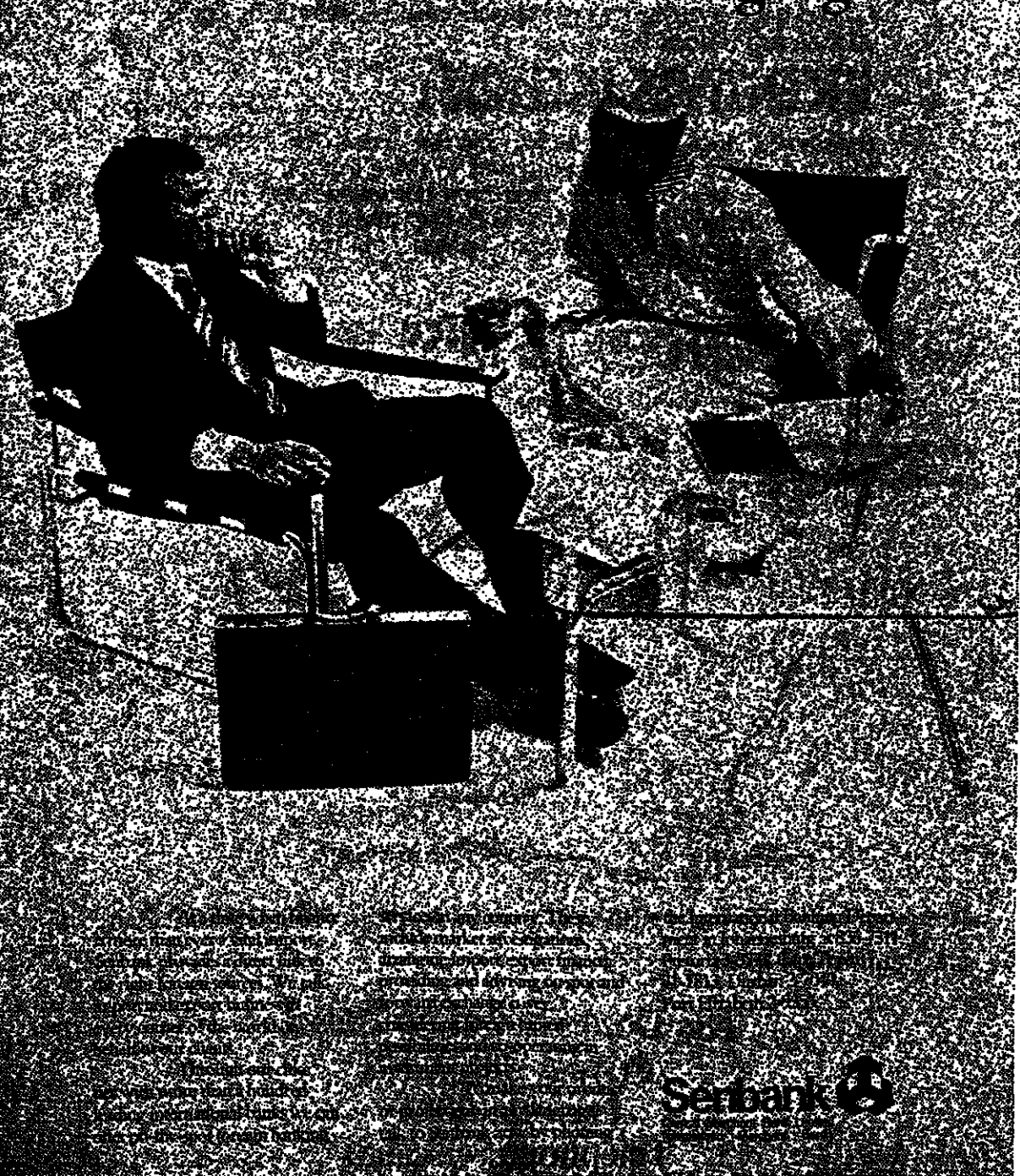
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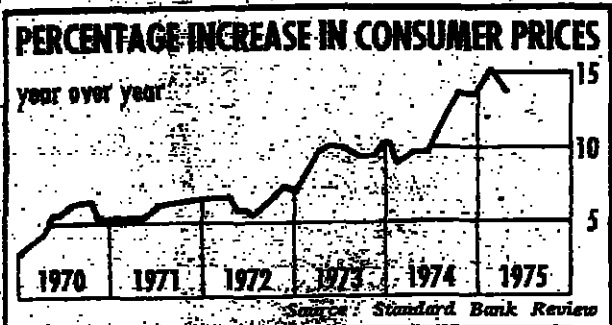
هك زامن الزميل



## Focus

Research by Susan Morgan

Balance of payments (Rm)	1972	1973	1974
Imports (incl. arms and oil)	2,852	3,548	5,737
Exports (excl. gold)	2,218	2,550	3,164
Net gold output	1,181	1,769	2,565
Invisibles	584	675	828
Balance on current account	7	96	836
Capital movements	411	112	741
Balance of payments transactions (excl. adjustments)	404	16	95
Total reserves end of December	1,088	976	908



Principal imports (Rm)	1972	1973	1974
Machinery, electrical equipment	772.5	977.6	1,323.7
Transport equipment	574.9	601.5	789.3
Base metals and products	182.2	244.3	508.3

Principal exports (Rm)	1972	1973	1974
Diamonds, coins	317.3	478.7	779.4
Wool	115.6	166.5	n/a
Sugar	123.0	105.7	n/a
Maize, maize products	140.8	77.3	n/a
Deciduous fruit	50.6	41.0	n/a

Government sources	1972	1973	1974
Gold	1,088	976	908

Production (metric tons)	1972	1973	1974
% of total world production (excluding USSR)	909.8	852.2	758.5

Price (average of daily London prices—rand)	1972	1973	1974
Krugerrand exports (Rp)	45.1	65.3	108.3
Net output (Rm)	0.5	0.8	3.2

Net output (Rm)	1972	1973	1974
	1,789	2,565	

Government sources	1972	1973	1974
	1,789	2,565	

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Financial indicators (Rm)	month	seasonally	percentage
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		figure	one month
			one year

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Interest rates and yields	May 1975	April 1975	May 1974
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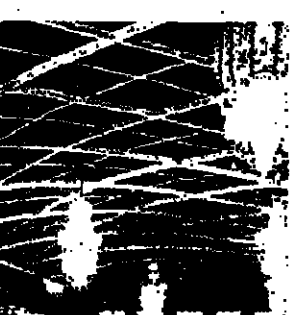
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Interest rates and yields	May 1975	April 1975	May 1974
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## Afrikaners force changes

For a city that is less than 100 years old, Johannesburg grows out of stock exchanges remarkably quickly. Plans to rehouse the exchange for the fifth time since 1887 have been shelved temporarily to await a more favourable economic climate but it is a foregone conclusion that, once the climate does improve, building will start.



Inside Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

Johannesburg, which likes to call itself the golden city, was nothing more than a dusty mining camp in 1886 when the gold-bearing reef was discovered. The stock exchange was founded the following year and was merely an outside street market with the trading area cordoned off by sets of chains. "Between the chains" is the phrase still used on the market for the area where business is done. Gold mining in the immediate Johannesburg area has, of course, almost ended, but the city is still the headquarters of the industry.

Perhaps unique in the business world are the South African mining financial houses formed originally to manage and administer the mines. Today they are vast conglomerates with influence and interests in every sector of commerce and industry. As their fortunes have waxed and waned on the performance and demand for gold, so Johannesburg has gone through slump and boom.

For much of the city's recent financial history all roads of any consequence have led to 44 Main Street, headquarters of the Anglo American Corporation.

But in the last few years financial and commercial development has been marked by the increasing influence of the Afrikaner business community. Just as important has been the increasing Afrikaner interest in the mining-financial sector.

It was highlighted last year when General Mining, which is Afrikaner-dominated, joined in the frenzied takeover battle for control of Union Corporation.

Typical of this was the takeover by South African Breweries of OK Bazaars, the country's largest department store group. It was a merchant banking coup brought off by the then little known Mining's wooling of Union Financiers, an Afrikaner company, under the nose of its large and well-established rivals.

Traditionally, the mining-financial sector has been English in character and control, and ultra-conservative in its approach to business. The ferocity of General Mining's wooling of Union Financiers, an Afrikaner company, under the nose of its large and well-established rivals.

Typical of this was the takeover by South African Breweries of OK Bazaars, the country's largest department store group. It was a merchant banking coup brought off by the then little known Mining's wooling of Union Financiers, an Afrikaner company, under the nose of its large and well-established rivals.

# SOUTH AFRICA

## THE REALITIES OF APARTHEID

Three authoritative views

### 11th Special Report of the Director-General of the ILO on . . . the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa - 1975 (excerpts)

#### On labour problems in the mining industry

"During the whole of 1974 and the earlier part of this year, there has been growing unrest in the South African mines, particularly the gold mines, and this has manifested itself in a number of violent incidents . . ."

"Between the events at Carletonville in September 1973 and the end of January 1975 some seventy African mineworkers have been killed (including several by police fire) and hundreds have been injured in the course of violent incidents in South African mines. Although these incidents have not in many cases been labour disputes in the strict sense of the word, it would be an entirely mistaken conclusion to attribute them primarily to alleged antagonisms between the various African ethnic groups represented in the labour force. The fundamental reasons must be sought in employment and living conditions on the mines, and in the migrant labour policy which is at the basis of the whole mining system."

"Even taking into account recent pay increases, African earnings on the mines, apart from being only a tiny fraction of the earnings of white miners, are still a long way below the average wages paid in the manufacturing industries, construction, commerce or the railways, which are among the largest employers of labour."

"The long-term history of labour exploitation on the mines, the South African mining industry should now realise that its longer-term future lies along the road towards equality of opportunity and treatment for African mineworkers."

#### On African trade unions

"Many further confirming views could be quoted from the continuing debate on African trade unionism which has dominated the South African labour relations scene over the past year. It remains a fact that the South African Government, a large section of the White trade union movement and some employers are still determined to resist the emergence of African unions vigorously. However, a strong shift of opinion in favour of recognising African trade unions is also becoming increasingly manifest. The existing African unions, although unrecognised and relatively weak in membership, are becoming a growing power to be reckoned with . . . The granting of full trade union rights to African workers has therefore become, more than ever before, an essential condition for the future stability and peace of labour relations in South Africa."

#### A time for change

"Faced with a radically new situation in Southern Africa, and South Africa's growing isolation in a hostile world, the rulers of South Africa have in a number of recent statements sought to modify the presentation of their policy to the outside world . . . But there have as yet been no perceptible signs of any change of policy inside South Africa."

### Statement on 'detente' issued by the national conference of the South African Council of Churches - July 22, 1975.

1. We, the delegates of the member churches of the SACC welcome any true detente externally and internally and all dismantling of racial discrimination.

2. At the same time, we point out that most of the steps taken by the (South African) Government so far to reverse racial discrimination have been superficial. Moreover, the Government still seem intent on proceeding with such drastic apartheid measures as the plan to move up to 200,000 people to yet another vast dumping ground at Committees Drift. Unless therefore, there is far more radical and rapid reversal of our whole racial policy, we will not achieve peace. Instead, the violence of White oppression will continue to lead inevitably to its violent rejection.

3. We also deplore that while the Government seek detente with countries outside South Africa, it is seeking to terrorise many of its internal critics and opponents into silence. We think for instance of the long imprisonment before release or trial of members of the Black Peoples Convention and SASO, the detention without trial of two lecturers and a student of Natal University, the continued threats against the freedom of the press, and the continued banning without trial of about 140 people.

We think also of the Government's continued persecution of the Church, especially its expropriation of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, attempts to smear and cripple the Christian Institute and its expulsion from South West Africa of churchmen such as Bishop Wood and Mrs. Wood and Mr. Rolf Friede. We warn that such action and further attempts to impose totalitarian control over the people of our land will in the end only help to hasten violent confrontation in our country.

4. Therefore, we call on the Government and the White people of South Africa . . . to turn away from the evil of all racial injustices towards a radically new social order . . .

### Declaration and Resolutions of the Black Renaissance Convention.

Hammanstraal, 13 - 16 December 1974\*

\* The convention was sponsored inter alia by IDAMASA (Inter-denominational African Ministers Association), ASSECA (Association for Educational and Cultural Advancement for Africans), the Mission and Evangelism Division of the SA Council of Churches, the Christian Institute, the Dutch Reformed Church in Afrika, and the Roman Catholic Church. It was attended by some 300 black delegates, including representatives of the South African Students Organisation (SASO) and the Black Peoples Convention (BPC).

#### Declaration

Section A  
We, the Black people of South Africa, meeting at the Black Renaissance Convention in December 1974 declare that:

(i) We condemn and so reject the policy of separate development and all its institutions.  
(ii) We reject all forms of racism and discrimination.

#### Section B

We dedicate ourselves towards striving for:

(i) A totally united and democratic South Africa, free from all forms of oppression and exploitation.  
(ii) A society in which all people participate fully in the Government of the country through the medium of one man, one vote.  
(iii) A society in which there is an equitable distribution of wealth.  
(iv) An anti-racist society.

#### Section C (Draft Proposal)

We call upon our people and all their organisations to organise their efforts towards securing the release of all political prisoners, detainees and banned people.

#### This convention:

(i) Declares that legalised racism in South Africa is a threat to world peace and therefore call upon all the countries of the world to withdraw all cultural, educational, economic, manpower and military support to the existing racist Government and all its racist institutions.  
(ii) Expresses its shock and dismay at the expropriation of the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice and calls upon the Black community to fight for the continued survival of this institution.  
(iii) Acknowledges that it is not the first to convene a meeting of Black people and states firmly that it wishes to continue in the efforts that have taken place in the past.

A special donation to the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa has made it possible for the Fund to place this advertisement as part of its work to keep the conscience of the world alive to the issues at stake. Established in 1964 and recognised by the United Nations, the Fund exists to aid, defend and rehabilitate the victims of unjust legislation and oppressive and arbitrary procedures in Southern Africa, and to support their families and dependants. Donations to further the humanitarian aims of the Fund may be sent to:

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### South African Railways

by Denis Taylor

Despite its recent history of strict exchange controls, foreign investors in South Africa have not been subject to the sort of limitations found in many countries. There is normally no limit on the foreign stake of any company set up in the republic.

South Africa, after all, wants the benefit of overseas technology and management. Banking is to be made an exception. A Bill, expected to be passed in the session of Parliament starting in January, limits foreign shareholdings to 50 per cent because banking is considered too strategic an activity for outside control.

It was disclosed in Pretoria recently that a decision had been taken in principle to make blocked rand directly transferable between non-residents.

Free entry of funds is allowed into South Africa but, under the blocking policy introduced after Sharpeville, proceeds from the sale in South Africa of investments belonging to non-residents have not been allowed to leave the country. They must be credited to a blocked account.

Blocked rand could be invested only in locally quoted securities, or used for the purchase of government bonds, or government, public utility or municipal stocks, redeemable in foreign currency after five years.

The recent controversial announcement about the British Steel Corporation

ferrochrome investment was defended on the ground that blocked rand were to be used for finance.

Current earnings may normally be repatriated. But restrictions may be placed on the transfer of dividends when foreign-controlled local subsidiaries borrow in South Africa sums considered disproportionate to the overseas investment.

Foreign equity investment has tended to be lower recently. The great increase in capital costs has made companies resort more and more to reinvestment of profits.

The dollar premium policy, under which British firms are charged discouraging rates to invest abroad, is blamed for inhibiting the flow of new funds from Britain. But in spite of a growing investment stake by other countries, for example West Germany, and the fact that the British share of the total has dropped over recent years, Britain remains by far the largest single source of overseas capital.

The latest breakdown available from the Reserve Bank is for 1972. It shows total direct and non-direct foreign investment from the sterling areas as R44,343m (about £2,894m at current prices), out of total external liabilities of R47,786m.

Investment in manufacturing industry has declined in real terms since the last quarter of 1974. The consequence has been a levelling off in pressure on the services of the Industrial Development Corporation, which helps to finance new



The commercial area of Johannesburg is starkly functional. Though investment has been encouraged with a no-limit stake for foreigners, banking is expected to be under special controls next year.

plants and expansion schemes.

Mr J. J. Kishoff, chairman of the IDC, emphasizes the need for a rational allocation of available capital resources. If priorities are not defined, he sees the private sector getting squeezed out through competition from large semi-state projects.

It is an oversimplification to think of South Africa

purely as a free enterprise economy. The public sector is very important. Loans are needed to develop service industries and the public corporations involved in energy and industry have attracted a considerable proportion of the inflow of capital.

New investment is needed in mining, especially coal. The IDC identifies chemicals and electrical and mechanical engineering as growth

industries particularly likely to attract foreign investment. Capital inflow to South Africa last year is put at R47,50m, and there are some hopes that it may be higher this year. Pretoria would like to see a greater contribution to help the balance of payments.

The Physical Planning and Utilization of Resources Act has not been as successful as the Government pretends in diverting industry away

from Johannesburg. In three other urban areas around Durban and Port Elizabeth, controls have been on factory development and official restrictions to industrial areas. But mixed urban and industrial development is Government's aim to restrict the influx into boom areas naturally need but

## More pay urged for Africans

The rash of strikes by black workers in Natal in 1973, which succeeded in pushing up minimum rates in the province by more than 60 per cent, was crucially important in changing white attitudes on African wages.

It was against that background that The Guardian investigation into what British firms were paying, and the subsequent Westminster parliamentary sub-committee inquiry, had an important impact. The investigations did not create a new mood in South Africa, but much of the attention they drew may be explained because their findings were in tune with the times.

There is now much agreement that Africans should be paid more. In a society where white living standards are among the highest in the world, the main resistance is found among the less well paid whites. Beyond that, the situation is confused. In commending guidelines to British companies, Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, has no authority inside the Republic of South Africa. Nor has the labour attaché, specially appointed to the British Embassy in Pretoria, whose function is rather to encourage British-controlled firms to meet the spirit of the guidelines in paying and training black workers.

A key difficulty concerns the norms to be adopted, given that employers are not limited to the minimum rates decided by South African industrial pay machinery. University departments and other independent bodies have devised a number of measures of Africans' minimum needs.

The most familiar term used is "the poverty datum line" (PDL). Other phrases include "household subsistence level", "minimum subsistence level" and "minimum living level". The standard which apparently has the greatest support.

The Institute of Planning Research at the University of Port Elizabeth works on household subsistence levels for a hypothetical family of six in different parts of the country. The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce makes estimates of the minimum monthly needs of a family of five in the vast black township of Soweto.

In spite of fluctuations, the different estimates generally agree that an African family of five requires more than R100 (about £6) a month. The British Department of Trade code of practice recommends payment to adult males of minimum scales above the appropriate poverty datum line.

The British Government also urged the setting of a timetable, say, five years, to improve on that by 50 per cent. Many individual Africans are still paid below PDL levels.

Employers in South Africa do not necessarily find a PDL figure designed for a family a compelling yardstick if they are taking on an unmarried worker.

There is also independent dissatisfaction that sociological research should be treated as a basis for determining wages. Economic forces would presumably allow to rise higher.

Fewer than 3 per cent of jobs are officially reserved for whites, and blacks are increasingly allowed exemptions to take up reserved occupations. But the South African Institute of Race and

Relations argues that this gives a completely misleading impression and that restrictions, both legal and artificial, seriously impede black advancement to artisan status.

Opportunities for blacks in South Africa depend on such factors as union attitudes, education, and supply and demand. The 9,000-strong all-white Mine Workers Union, which recently won a five-day week in the gold mines, is renowned for its conservatism. It is particularly adamant about the retention of blasting certificates by whites.

White miners are technically trained. Three-quarters of the black labour force is in gold mining, numbering more than 300,000, are migrants from black states outside South Africa. Many have had no formal education of any kind before arriving at a mine, and have to be trained in what, to a product of white industrialized society, are the most routine tasks. However, more blacks are now being allowed to work with less white supervision.

Comparisons in pay rates in the mines and elsewhere are complicated because blacks and whites do different jobs. According to the Chamber of Mines in Johannesburg, the average monthly pay for a white miner is about R4700, and for a black R450. Blacks also get free accommodation and food in the compounds where they live.

Only about 3 per cent of African miners are housed with their families, although there is talk of increasing the number. The inevitable advent of a five-day week throughout the industry, once negotiations with the other white unions are concluded, is likely to see an increase of weekend unrest in the compounds in spite of planned improvements in sporting and other facilities.

Black workers in the gold mines have had four wage rises in the past 18 months. Among the causes were labour unrest and the dramatic increase in the price of gold. The proportional gap between white and non-white miners is now less than half what it was five years ago.

In a few industries, black, coloured and white employees are paid the same rates. That applies when the bulk of the labour is non-white, as in clothing and shoe manufacture. The minimum weekly wage for a machinist in a clothing factory is R422 a week, irrespective of colour.

It is an area where the few British firms operating in South Africa have a reputation for paying several rand a week above the minimum. There are some blacks doing skilled and management jobs. But in most industries, realistic comparisons of basic rates normally have to be made between unskilled blacks and white semi-skilled people.

African wages have been rising faster than those of whites, coloureds and Asians in recent years. According to the South African Department of Statistics, the increase in real terms last year was 1.2 per cent for whites, 1.5 per cent for coloured staff and 13.5 per cent for Africans.

Nevertheless, the gap between white and black incomes, measured in monetary terms, is increasing. Inflation is eroding African purchasing power more than that of other groups. Blacks spend a much higher proportion of their earnings on food and rises in South African retail food prices are among the steepest in the world.

Black trade unions exist, but under South African law they cannot be registered. African Institute of Race and

negotiation. Only employees may belong to registered trade unions, and Africans are not classed as employees.

Three black unions have recently affiliated to the Trade Union Council of South Africa. Among them are the 300 members of the bank employees' union, the full complement of black counter staff throughout the country. The Transvaal leatherworkers' and the trunk and boxmakers, with a combined membership of 1,100, are the other unions involved. In Johannesburg this weekend the largest black union, the 23,000-strong National Union of Clothing Workers, which is headed by Mr. Lucy Mubhele, to decide whether to affiliate to TUCSA.

The Trade Union Council, led by Mr. Arthur Grobbelaar, embraces a union membership of 220,000. Of that, 145,000 are coloured and Asian workers. The all-white South African Confederation of Labour has affiliated unions with a smaller total membership.

White attitudes to the idea of black trade unions tend to be defensive. Among the arguments mustered is that the ill-educated majority would be easily manipulated, and that blacks do not want trade unions. Attempts to organize more Africans in the steel and engineering sector, which employs more than 250,000 Africans, are apparently being discouraged.

Works committees are proving useful as channels of communication inside firms, but it is by no means certain that they are a satisfactory vehicle for discussing pay. If blacks are badly equipped for negotiation, South African management tends to be short of experience in personnel relations.

Minimum wage levels for registered trade unions in organized sectors like engineering and the car and con-

struction industries are decided by industrial councils. White officials representing black workers may be joined by African members of works committees, who have no voting rights.

Pay agreements reached in industrial council negotiations between registered unions are applied to blacks, but of course the scales are for different occupations.

Rates in less organized employment, such as the docks and the retail trade, are regulated by Wage Board determination.

The South African

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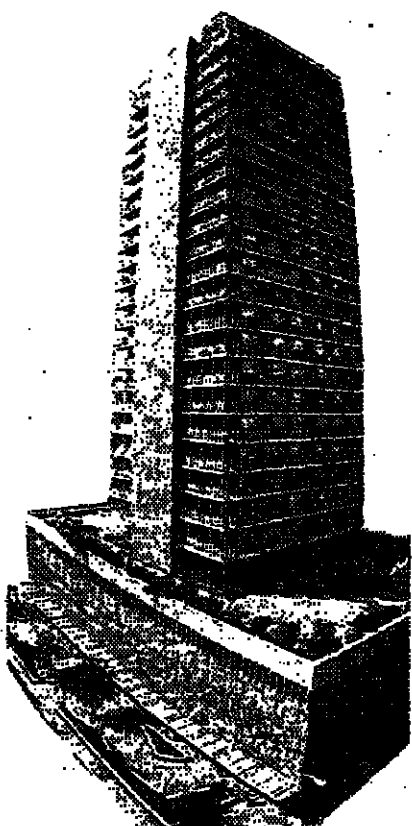
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# Expansion in gold mining continues through difficulties

by Andrew Wilson

A year ago the South African gold mining industry was enjoying unprecedented prosperity. The price of gold was, admittedly, slightly low, but it reached a peak of nearly \$200 a troy ounce in November while the impact of cost increases had not yet been fully felt. Influencing the buoyant metal price was investment demand, embracing Krugers, particularly from institutional investors, and private holders. But aggregate production was dropping quarter by quarter, so that total output for 1974 was only 738 tons, compared with 852 tons in 1973 and the peak of 1,000 tons in 1970.

Behind the fall lies the rising price of gold. As reserves became economic propositions, the mines had to lower their average grade, that, even assuming main-

tained output of ore, led to a drop in the amount of gold for extraction from the ore. But ore production was affected by labour troubles—some isolated incidents and, of greater importance, the ending of the recruitment of Malawian workers in April, 1974. President Banda imposed an arbitrary and so far unexplained ban after an air crash which killed nearly 80 returning Malawians, the cause being a fuelling error in Botswana.

Offsetting that, however, has been the somewhat surprising and heartening continuation of the flow of workers from Mozambique, while strenuous and partly successful efforts have been made to recruit a greater proportion of indigenous blacks. Now, with costs rising at an average of 13 per cent during the June quarter, the mines face an increase of 37 per cent in minimum underground wages for blacks. In

addition there is a 15 per cent increase in white workers' wages as well as another 4 or 5 per cent of expense arising from the gradual introduction of a five-day week, although that is offset by agreement by the white unions to allow the further advancement in skills of the blacks.

One truism in gold mining is that when the South African mining industry embarks on several new mines simultaneously the time has come to sell one's gold shares. Certainly the events of the past few months appear to bear that out, not so much for the increased capacity as for extraneous factors.

Last autumn there was a public flotation of the small Unisel mine out of the Union Corporation group. Production is expected to begin in 1978 with an average filling rate of 75,000 tons of ore a month. In February Anglo American Corporation re-

launched Free State Seal, a new mine, although for the past decade a low level of production has been maintained. Technical difficulties which had dashed the earlier hopes and led to a takeover in 1965 by the adjacent President Brand mine have been overcome, helped by the increase in the price of gold over the past three years.

But probably the most interesting newcomers are the contiguous Deelkraal and Elandsrand. Gold Fields of South Africa said in the April and May of this year that the development costs would be R100m (about £20m) at present costs. That would be funded by R20m from Anglo American, the balance of R80m from a public offering of 13,900,000 shares at two rand each with the finance house itself taking another 6,150,000 shares at a similar price. With another R20m already in hand, that would provide enough

liquidity to cover requirements until 1977, when fresh funds would be required. Trial milling should begin in 1980 at 60,000 tons a month, with further expansion to be provided to keep the 140,000 tons a month reduction plant running at full capacity. The economics of this important mine are based entirely on the potential of the Venterdorp Contact Reef, where reserves are calculated at 45m tons grading 10.4 grams a ton. But there are available in addition substantial lower-grade Elandsrand Reef ore and some uranium values which could well prove interesting.

To the east of Deelkraal lies Elandsrand, administered by Anglo American. The prospect for it is due soon and is likely to indicate an even larger operation, with a milling rate of up to 200,000 tons a month. That the two were not brought together as a "super-mine" is explained by differences in operating methods of the two finance houses both above and below ground, labour practices being a case in point.

Some time after Elandsrand has been exposed to public scrutiny Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company will decide whether to develop fully Randfontein's Cooke Section. The intention, apparently, is to finance the exploitation of some 75 million tons of ore grading only 7.5 grams of gold and 0.43 kg of uranium, and 120,000 oz of palladium each year. But as there has been a shortfall in the amounts taken by General Motors consignment, including R14.5m was paid last year.

Although South Africa is only the world's third largest diamond producer, behind Zaire and Russia, South African production, including that of South-west Africa, is by far the highest by value, with an aggregate gemstone content of about 40 per cent.

And South African diamond output is essentially De Beers, although there are other producers. Possibly the most significant of these is the government-owned South African Platinum, based at Alexander-

Bay on the south bank of the Orange River, and opposite Oranienburg, in the Orange Free State. De Beers' production of De Beers in 1974 amounted to 11,100,000 carats, of which 6,700,000 came from inside the republic and the balance from Orapa, in Botswana, and the highly profitable, Consolidated Mines of South-west Africa.

To estimate profitability is, however, almost impossible, as the profits of the Central Selling Organisation are included with diamond mining profits. The CSO handles more than 80 per cent of world diamond production, buying from producers at an agreed price for each quality of stone and then selling through diamond dealers to the trade. The great advantage to the producers is that in bad times the CSO will stockpile "household" stones and then selling through diamond dealers to the trade. The great advantage to the producers is that in bad times the CSO will stockpile "household" stones and then selling through diamond dealers to the trade.

The slackening of world economic activity, and to a lesser extent the fall in West German sales by the CSO, fall in the second half of 1974 to a mere \$456m compared with the six months earlier record of \$595m. It was more the stimulus which sustained, particularly those over two carats, with whatever resilience there was coming from the lower end of the retail jewelry trade.

Paradoxically, it is the larger category of stones which is in shorter supply on the basis of present knowledge of reserves, which at CD4 and Kimberley have possible lives of only 20 years at present production rates. In parenthesis, it is possible that the Big Hole at Kimberley could well be drained to enable the mining of the diamond-bearing volcanic pipe from the adjacent Dutoitspan-Bultfontein mines.

Again there are signs of recovery in diamond sales during 1975, with the CSO disposing of "goods" worth \$572m in the first six months. One source of stability has been Japan, where the diamond engagement ring is a fairly new phenomenon, while there are indications of a resumption in demand in the United States for the better stones.

## £40m needed to sink a shaft

Traditionally the role of the South African mining finance house was clear cut. First came the discovery of mineral deposits, next their exploitation, then, as a mine developed, the realization of profits through partial disposal of the equity to provide funds for the next mine.

However, this pattern may be changing, especially in the light of the classic protracted and ultimately unsuccessful bids by two mining finance houses—Gold Fields of South Africa and General Mining and Finance Corporation—for a third, Union Corporation.

It may be true that until the beginning of this decade, any of the seven major houses had enough internal resources through accumulated funds and on-going cash flow to develop a mine itself. But with the enormous increase in costs much larger sums are now required. The cash is for capital expenditure—and here South

Africa tends to import inflation with a large proportion of the really heavy equipment made either in Western Europe or North America—and the even faster rise in labour costs and other working expenses.

### Contending with lower grades

One example is that a decade ago, Anglo American Corporation's Western Deep Levels goldmine was developed to the production stage for only R460m (about £40m). Now, just to sink an additional shaft, the sub-vertical, at the group's President Steyn goldmine a similar sum is required.

Admittedly, the mining groups now have to contend with much lower average grades of gold-bearing ore as the most profitable reserves have already been

fully exploited. A case in point is that Free State Seal, a new mine, although for the past decade a low level of production has been maintained. Technical difficulties which had dashed the earlier hopes and led to a takeover in 1965 by the adjacent President Brand mine have been overcome, helped by the increase in the price of gold over the past three years.

But probably the most interesting newcomers are the contiguous Deelkraal and Elandsrand. Gold Fields of South Africa said in the April and May of this year that the development costs would be R100m (about £20m) at present costs. That would be funded by R20m from Anglo American, the balance of R80m from a public offering of 13,900,000 shares at two rand each with the finance house itself taking another 6,150,000 shares at a similar price. With another R20m already in hand, that would provide enough

liquidity to cover requirements until 1977, when fresh funds would be required. Trial milling should begin in 1980 at 60,000 tons a month, with further expansion to be provided to keep the 140,000 tons a month reduction plant running at full capacity. The economics of this important mine are based entirely on the potential of the Venterdorp Contact Reef, where reserves are calculated at 45m tons grading 10.4 grams a ton. But there are available in addition substantial lower-grade Elandsrand Reef ore and some uranium values which could well prove interesting.

bid was disallowed by the takeover panel. But in addition, other undisclosed buyers were also active in accumulating Unisel equity and may now control a fifth of the shares worth about £50m.

Now, it seems fairly certain that there will be a merger of Unisel and General Mining, probably by way of a scheme of arrangement, already there is joint board representation. Among the advantages of the deal being consummated would be for General Mining, having a much larger and more public company, to be able to raise serious questions about its feasibility in a period when both mining and capital costs are going up as well over 25 per cent a year.

But perhaps the solution for Johannesburg could lie in a resurgence of demand for platinum. With the support of Anglo American and General Mining the group is already controlling the world's largest producer of the metal. Platinum has acquired an Alulivis, based at Alexander-

Bay on the south bank of the Orange River, and opposite Oranienburg, in the Orange Free State. De Beers' production of De Beers in 1974 amounted to 11,100,000 carats, of which 6,700,000 came from inside the republic and the balance from Orapa, in Botswana, and the highly profitable, Consolidated Mines of South-west Africa.

To estimate profitability is, however, almost impossible, as the profits of the Central Selling Organisation are included with diamond mining profits. The CSO handles more than 80 per cent of world diamond production, buying from producers at an agreed price for each quality of stone and then selling through diamond dealers to the trade. The great advantage to the producers is that in bad times the CSO will stockpile "household" stones and then selling through diamond dealers to the trade.

The slackening of world economic activity, and to a lesser extent the fall in West German sales by the CSO, fall in the second half of 1974 to a mere \$456m compared with the six months earlier record of \$595m. It was more the stimulus which sustained, particularly those over two carats, with whatever resilience there was coming from the lower end of the retail jewelry trade.

Paradoxically, it is the larger category of stones which is in shorter supply on the basis of present knowledge of reserves, which at CD4 and Kimberley have possible lives of only 20 years at present production rates. In parenthesis, it is possible that the Big Hole at Kimberley could well be drained to enable the mining of the diamond-bearing volcanic pipe from the adjacent Dutoitspan-Bultfontein mines.

Again there are signs of recovery in diamond sales during 1975, with the CSO disposing of "goods" worth \$572m in the first six months. One source of stability has been Japan, where the diamond engagement ring is a fairly new phenomenon, while there are indications of a resumption in demand in the United States for the better stones.

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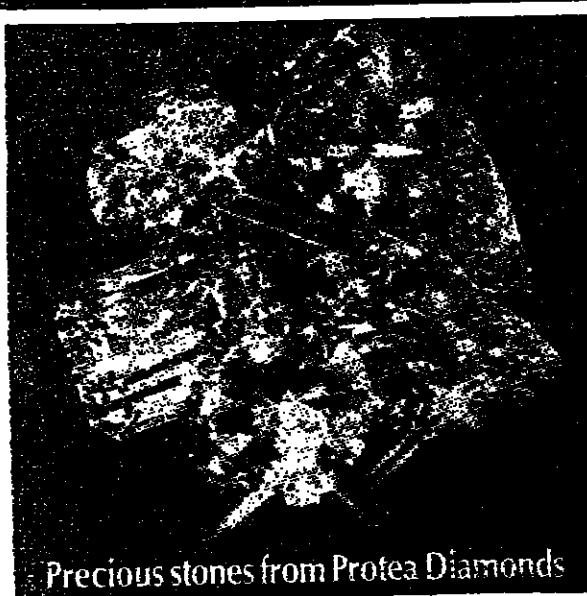
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These include some 90 million tons of low-grade coal at its Bracken goldmine on the Evander goldfield and also its control of Impela Platinum. Until recently, among the precious and base metal producers. But the energy crisis has resulted in more realistic prices now being paid to the collieries by the biggest user, the nationalized Eskom electricity generating and distribution organization.

One of the reasons the near £300m takeover attempt by Gold Fields failed was reluctance in certain quarters to see the third largest house come under control of a group 49 per cent owned by the London-based Consolidated Gold Fields.

General Mining, with its associates, bought 29.9 per cent of the equity in the market after its own partial

### More attention to other metals

Increasingly, attention is being paid to the non-precious metals. And here it is the smaller houses which seem the most active with Anglo-Vaal, developing the Prieska Copper Mines, where reserves are estimated at 47 million tonnes of ore, averaging 1.74 per cent copper and 3.87 per cent zinc. With the copper price on its knees for most of 1975 a loss of R1.7m was incurred in the year ended last June, but if there is a meaningful recovery in the metal prices then Prieska should be a major contributor to group profits in the years ahead.

Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company which, in addition to having to invest in the development of Randfontein Estates goldmine where the uranium values could prove significant, is building the ferro-chrome plant in which the British Steel Corporation has an interest.

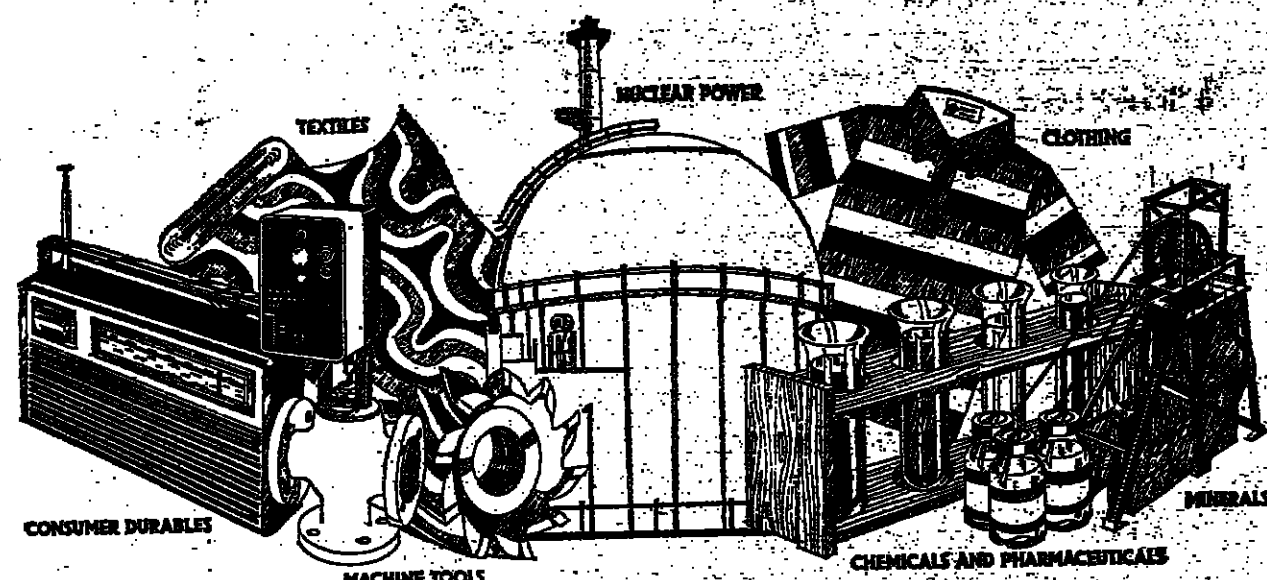
Johannes also has the Orla and Shangani base metal projects under its wing—total cost R468m—as well as an active programme under way to evaluate its copper deposits in the West Cape, which would be economic with copper at £900.

Transvaal Consolidated and Exploration (TCL), the mining arm of Barlow Rand, is heavily involved in coal supplying 24 per cent of the Transvaal coal requirements through its Witbank Colliery. TCL has reached agreement with Shell to develop jointly its Transvaal coal reserves.

In some ways, finance houses are as well as such for the republic overseas. Anglo American still effectively provides the management services for Nchanga, Zambia's largest copper mine. It has large interests in Canada, including stakes in Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting as well as various interests in the energy field. A goldmine is being developed with local participation in Brazil.

Unisel has for a long time run beach sands operations in Australia and is expecting to bring into production a base metal mine in Spain within the next year or two. In sharp contrast, it also holds 24 per cent of the equity of the troubled Capital and Counties Property group.

A.W.



## Some distinctly profitable surprises are coming out of today's South Africa.

'A country of boundless resources' states the distinguished Italian journal 'Il Tempo'. But did you realise that many of these resources are only now coming to light?

1975's most taxing decision for the businessman is almost certainly: 'Where do I go to find new profits?' For all sorts of surprising reasons, you may well find the answer to that question is 5,000 miles away. Because South Africa, always known as a giant in the sphere of raw materials, is changing fast, and in ways that could prove extremely profitable to you.

### New mineral discoveries of major importance.

Already richly endowed with minerals, the new discoveries of Copper, Lead and Zinc reserves in the North-West Cape, are regarded to be of major importance.

Speaking on these new discoveries, the Minister of Mines, Dr. Piet Koonhof said these indicated 'an enormous new mineral region'.

### The strength of the economy harnessed to create a sophisticated industrial infrastructure.

During 1975—at a time when the rest of the world reels under the effect of inflation, cruelly combined with unemployment—South Africa anticipates substantial growth in real terms with an estimated average annual growth in GDP of around 6% for the next 5 years.

This growth will be underpinned by the critical ways in which South Africa's economy is being tailored. Already there is a dynamic move towards manufacturing: over 20% of today's GDP is made up of private manufacturing output. The weight of money to be injected into the South African economy over the next few years is staggering. It will ensure for the incoming investor the infrastructure facilities needed in the future.

Here are a few random samples of some of these dynamic developments which may interest you directly.

1. In the next 10 years the South African Government, in terms of its obligations, is to spend

R500 million on buying White-owned land which is to be handed over to the Black Homelands. An Investment Corporation is to be established for each Homeland.

2. Continuation of the massive Saldanha Bay project for export of iron ore and semis.

3. Introduction of a modern container service and major extensions to harbour facilities and the railway system.

4. Some R1,050 million (at present day prices) is being invested in an oil-from-coal project, which is to have 10 times the production capacity of the present plant.

5. Phosphate concentrates production is expected to double by 1976.

6. A new Polypropylene Plant in Durban, expected capacity 50,000 tons, will be coming into production early 1978.

7. R200 million is to be invested in expanding chemical production: projects include a coal-based acetylene plant, and a polyvinyl chloride plant.

8. The Republic's first nuclear power station is being constructed, and R915 million is being invested in coal-based and hydro-electric capacity.

9. South Africa's Iron and Steel Corporation plans to increase capacity from 4 million to 11.3 million tons by 1984.

Other projects include plant for semi-finished steel, an Ethylene Cracker, Phosphoric Acid plants, huge extensions to refineries and much, much more.

### South Africa joins the enriched uranium league.

In April 1975 the South African Prime Minister announced that a pilot uranium enrichment plant at Valindaba has been brought into operation. With the United States, Britain, West Germany and France, South Africa becomes one of the only five Western Countries involved in this advanced field of science and engineering.

The new South African UCOR process (unique in its conception and developed exclusively by South Africa) has performed highly satisfactorily in the pilot plant.

A full-scale proto-type enrichment plant is expected to come into production in the early 1980's.

### In hard cash terms, what does it all add up to for you?

Simply, South Africa can offer you a wide selection of manufactured goods, with good (and reliable) delivery dates. Quality is high, price competitive. When you enquire you'll be amazed at the range available from textiles, clothing and household dummies through to some highly specialised technical products.

Secondly, don't think of South Africa only as an export market. You'll almost certainly do better by setting up your own plant in the Republic, preferably on a joint venture basis. (Capital investment in the Republic not only enjoys one of the highest returns in the world, there is no restriction on transfer of profits back to the UK.)

There are many many other favourable factors to consider. The incentives and growing prospects in the black homelands. The helpful similarities between South African and British commercial law. The quality controls imposed by the South African Bureau of Standards. All these create favourable business and investment opportunities in the Republic.

But the most important thing to do is to act now.

### How to take the fullest possible advantage of our free advice.

Our job is to give you all the help and information we can. If you want to invest in South Africa or if you wish to import from South Africa, contact:

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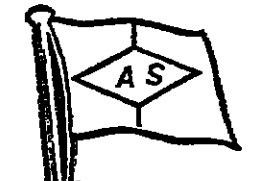


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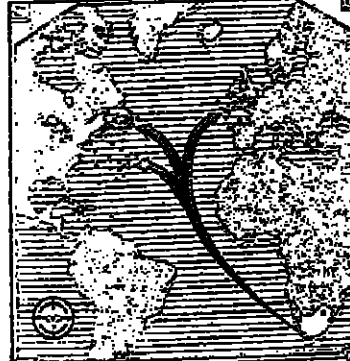
Answer: One.

Question: Who?

Answer: ENTERPRISE CONTAINER LINES.

Question: Prove it.

Answer: We already have—since 1972 we pioneered the trade.



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Three faces of a city: motorways, cars and concrete office blocks; children of the city's African workforce at school in Soweto township; at the heart of business life, the stock exchange.



## How banks profit from glamour and a glittering facade

by Ray Kennedy

The headquarters of the South African Reserve Bank is in Pretoria, 35 miles from Johannesburg, the banking centre of the country. Pretoria regulates banking affairs with a strict headmaster approach; before important policy changes the commercial banks are invariably as much in the dark as the general public about what attitude the authorities have adopted. Unlike his

British counterpart, the Governor of the Central Bank is considered by the banking fraternity to be "not one of us".

The Central Bank controls the sale of the country's gold to world markets. The only interest the commercial banks have in the country's prime commodity is in the sale of Krugerrands in strictly limited numbers.

They also act as a go-between for the purchasing of foreign currency and currency covering by companies. But foreign exchange controls are strict and no bank or company may deal in foreign exchange on its own account. The banks can assist clients only in deciding when to move money in and out of the country for

import and export payments. A typical example of the fairly distant relationships between the banks and Pretoria arose over recent speculation of a possible Rand devaluation.

The banks are at present very liquid and the governor sent for banking chiefs. The Central Bank argued that the commercial banks were guilty of encouraging importers to finance themselves locally and thus not avail themselves of normal overseas credit facilities.

The banks denied it and suggested that the strict foreign exchange control regulations themselves—which were strengthened after the outflow of capital at the time of Sharpeville—and the fussy supervision by

the Central Bank were responsible for hampering traders.

In announcing a relaxation of exchange controls this month, the Finance Minister indicated that companies wanting to borrow abroad would be treated sympathetically. Simultaneously the Reserve Bank raised Bank rate from 8 to 8½ per cent.

As an institution, the South African commercial banking scene was dominated until fairly recently by the two British banks—Standard and Barclays—that control assets of some R46,500m (approximately £4,330m). Their headquarters are next door to the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, a sign of their long association with the stock market and the

gold mining industry. Traditionally, the banks, as well as building societies and insurance companies, have been conservative and customer relations distant.

The advent of the Afrikaans controlled Trust Bank in 1955 has, however, brought about big changes. Its chairman, Mr Jan Marais, introduced American-style banking.

This included startling decor in the banking halls, glamorous women at desks instead of frosty tellers be-

hind grilles, and colourfully designed cheque books.

Behind this was sound commercial sense and Barclays and Standard have had to come up with ideas of their own to halt the drift of customers. They now provide modest uniforms for their women staff although Trust has kept ahead by giving them dress and hair-dressing allowances on top.

The introduction of the Barclaycard has been most successful and it is undoubtedly the most widely used by a white teller.

credit card in the Standard has the Diners Club and its own credit card to try to make around. Trust has into property and development and its own building.

Barclays deserves a rinning accolade for its own building, a vance in a different dressing allowances on top. It has scrapped the theid in its banks. Whites are now just to be attended by a

tedly the most widely used by a white teller.

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## Oil eludes the lucky country but there is plenty of coal

Ten years ago the South African Government formed Soekor, short for Southern Oil Exploration company, to co-ordinate the search for oil and to award concessionary licences. Dr Hendrik Verwoerd said at the time: "Oil is necessary to make the country impregnable. The search might be long and there might be failure after failure but this will not deter us".

Verwoerd, better known to the world as the architect of apartheid, was considered by Afrikaners as a man of exceptional vision. Certainly his prediction that the search for oil might result in failure after failure has proved bitterly correct.

Ten years and millions of pounds later, South Africa's search for oil has revealed only quantities of wet natural gas, mainly in the Agulhas Bay area.

### Huge stocks in reserve

South Africans, living as they do in a land blessed with almost every other form of wealth and most of the world's gold and diamonds, have found it hard to accept that the Karroo, the scrubland covering most of the southern interior of the country, has not turned out to be another Texas, and the continental shelf has not been persuaded to reveal its riches like the North Sea.

But while the Government and Soekor have stuck to the philosophy laid down by Verwoerd, it has been quietly accepted that if oil is found at all, the deposits are likely to be treated as strategic reserves rather than as exploitable quantities for commercial purposes.

Verwoerd's vision has given way to the harsh reality of the international oil crisis and the Arab boycott on supplies to South Africa. Supplies have been maintained by Iran, which has a stake in Narek, South Africa's largest refinery. It is also believed, although it has never been confirmed officially, that an oil-for-gold agreement was negotiated with Nigeria this year. Oil imports this year are expected to cost R4500m (about £290m).

South Africa depends on oil for only 26 per cent of its energy needs. More than half of that is consumed by transportation. Industry accounts for only 36 per cent of oil consumption, and the mining industry, the country's main money maker, draws on oil for less than 2 per cent of its energy.

Huge stocks of oil are held in reserve. The Government has never said how much, but again it is largely thanks to Verwoerd, who in 1966 when sanctions threats became ominous after the Rhodesian unilateral declaration of independence, instituted a crash programme to stockpile at least two years' supply of crude.

Some of it is stored in the depths of disused coalmines in the eastern Transvaal. So far the Government has not used the reserve and has managed to keep consumption down by indirect rationing—closing filling stations at night and at weekends. Severe speed limits backed by heavy fines and by passing on the price increases to the consumer. The cost of petrol has risen from 10.9 cents to 18 cents a litre since November 1973.

South Africa's main energy source is coal with exploitable reserves of up to 75,000 million tons. About half the annual production is used to generate electricity and some goes to the world's only large-scale oil-from-coal plant at Sasolburg near Johannesburg.

Sasol, as it is known, produces about 1,200,000 tons of petroleum products a year although less than half of it comes from coal conversion. Nevertheless, a second Sasol, costing about R41,000m is being built in the eastern Transvaal to reduce further the country's dependence on imported energy.

Because of the vastness of coal reserves and its cheapness (the pithead cost is about R41.30 a ton) little has been done about nuclear energy development. Uranium oxide is produced mainly as a by-product of gold mining.

A nuclear power station is to be built at Cape Town, which is nearly 1,000 miles from the coalfields in the eastern part of the country. But South Africa's main

interest in nuclear energy is to export uranium in enriched form.

In April, Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, announced that a pilot plant to manufacture enriched uranium had gone into production and that the next step would be the building of a large-scale plant with a view to the marketing of a large portion of our uranium supplies in enriched form for commercial purposes.

The enrichment process, developed by the country's scientists after world powers refused to share their technology, is considered an important achievement. It gives South Africa the capability to produce weapons-grade uranium and some may have been produced already, although the Government has said it is interested only in the peaceful exploitation of nuclear energy.

### Geophysical drought area

Hydroelectric power comes into South Africa from the Cabora Bassa development in Mozambique. South Africa has contracted to buy most of Cabora Bassa's output and although there is now an air of vulnerability over the arrangement, Mozambique badly needs the revenue and it seems unlikely that its Marxist-inclined Government will take steps to interfere and make the £350m Cabora Bassa scheme useless.

Geophysically, South Africa lies in a drought area and is without a big river. Thus water as an energy source has played a minor role in development although the best has been done with what is available.

The most noteworthy scheme is the Orange River project. The H. K. Verwoerd dam has been built across the river, creating a lake 40 miles long and three miles wide. Hydroelectric generating sets have been installed at the dam but its main purpose is to irrigate hundreds of square miles of previously parched land.

Last week Mr Vorster officially opened a 51-mile irrigation tunnel connecting the Orange and Fish rivers. It is said to be the longest tunnel in the southern hemisphere.

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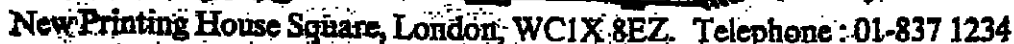
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... 2000 South Africa.







Since the extension of the franchise made the organization of political parties first and then necessary, there has been tension between opposed conceptions of their rôle. On one view, they are essentially vote-getting machines, instrumental to an image of political leadership. On another view, they are the ideological or class basis of whose purposes it is the ideology that is the element. The difference is accentuated by comparison with the 1960 Conservative Party in which virtually no one was made to think or governmental action of the mass party nation, and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, where, in some formal distinction, between organs of heart and organs of party, the power system drives particular parties have developed between these two depends much on the rôle of the political system on which they are grafted. In the system was centred and in an assimilated continuous ruling class, the ideological parties, but that does not all of them have not influence of the opposite pole. Even the Conservative Party has had its moments of a parliamentary assertion. Randolph Churchill's with the National Alderman Salvadge's ideas from Liverpool, the conference of 1963. Liberal party is exposed to moment to acute tension in parliamentarians and agency activists, which has even risen to an unstable compromise in new proposals for election of a party leader. The Labour party, as the ideological of the three, shows the symptoms most fully. Its very constitution is an ambiguity as to the precedence in policy between the parliamentary and the national conference. And it is experiencing one of its skirmishes between is occupying those two elements. We are now witnessing pre-conference manoeuvres.

The fact that it is happening to the party now may be accounted for by a fairly general belief among the rank and file that the Labour government of 1965-70 came unstuck principally because it allowed itself to be led from its roots in the Labour Movement, and the further belief that they are now witnessing a repetition of that defection. There are various motives at work here, some unmistakably partisan. But they gather round two recommended changes.

One prescribes a change of practice which would tend to make withdrawal of support of an MP by the constituency party which adopts him a regular rather than an exceptional occurrence. Since this is plainly being pushed in the interest of a busy and unrepresentative section of the party it ought to be resisted. The best means of resistance is not to deny the right of a constituency party to transfer its favour if it gets fed up with its sitting member (for no one should seek to maintain the proposition that initial nomination in a safe seat bestows a parliamentary freedom); but to insist rather that dissatisfaction, if it is to be registered, is registered in a committee consisting of all party members in the constituency—not just a committee of them—or better still all party supporters, if that could be arranged. That preserves the right while offering a safeguard against its abuse.

The other recommended change is that a Labour Cabinet should be chosen not by the Prime Minister but by the Parliamentary Labour Party. Mr Hugh Jenkins (the other Mr Jenkins) has lent his weight to both proposals from his position with the government.

The second proposal cannot be rejected out of hand as repugnant to the constitution. Since the constitution already admits a practical limit to the Sovereign's prerogative of choosing his first minister by the virtual *congé d'être* of election to party leadership, it could find room for a similar method of filling other posts in the Cabinet. The proposal must be examined instead in the light of its practical results.

Of the last shadow cabinet

as will probably refer wars in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos as one war, the Indochina War, because all three are brought under command generally by French rulers in the nineteenth century.

The Vietnamese themselves would agree because they founded their party they saw themselves as natural leaders of the national forces in all Indochina, how communist are the governments? And are they controlled by the French? Vietnam's purpose of its patronage revolutionary movements is?

Vietnam, as one might have been brought under planned communist Re-education is for a three-day short stay clear from impulsive counter-revolutionary man in the street; for of the Thieu government may go on until loyalties are seen to be fixed. The Roman Catholics, the Buddhist, the engineers, the doctors and Cao Daiists gathered recently by the Liberation Front in Vietnam, the tolerance for all faiths and so long as they took the right doctor. In the background of temporary peace, the Vietnamese is still being, but there need any doubt about the character of the new leadership in the hands of the French, by contrast, previously unresolved in the early stages its seemed highly anti-Vietnamese for social and economic that were brutal and murdered. At times Phnom seemed almost about a government, an unannounced visit to Hanoi's party.

leader, was a marriage brought about between the existing deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Khieu Samphan, non-communist and non-aligned—and two additional deputies, Mr. Leng Sary and Mr. Son Sen—both communist and pro-Vietnamese.

A much-welcomed delegation to Peking then followed and Prince Sihanouk has now been given satisfactory assurances for his return to Cambodia as the powerless head of whatever disputing factions eventually make up the new government. Mr. Khieu Samphan's plea for friendship with Thailand and his assurance merely of peaceful coexistence with Cambodia's other neighbors puts Cambodia in a class that is neither yet communist nor subservient to Hanoi but undoubtedly very revolutionary and nationalistic.

No such determined nationalism has ever been manifest in Laos in the past and the war left it divided. Following the collapse in Vietnam and Cambodia the Pathet Lao simply exploited the coalition government of which they were a part by evicting unwanted rightists, who, seeing their days numbered, were only too ready to move off. By now the Pathet Lao are in control. The unemployed mercenary armies have dispersed. Vientiane has been "liberated" and the coalition government appears to exist no more. But the orientation of this regime is not an entirely simple matter.

Among the clues have been the identical hostility to Thailand that Laos shares with North Vietnam and the sudden departure of two of the most respected and cooperative Pathet Lao leaders for "health treatment" in Peking, while the two known communist and pro-Vietnamese leaders remain at rear headquarters in territory ruled by Pathet Lao. Yet Russian advisers appear to outnumber Chinese. Verdict: not especially communist but certainly subject to North Vietnamese influence.

Of course such verdicts will have to be revised. There are unresolved differences both in Cambodia and Laos, not to mention, in Vietnam's case, some

the Government's own conclusive document: "The scale and spread of agriculture tied cottage system is probably less than may popularly be supposed e.g. fewer than a quarter of our farms have any full-time workers; only half of these workers live in tied cottages and barely half of farm cottages are occupied as tied cottages."

The conclusive document goes on to say that it will be essential to distinguish between genuine regular fulltime hired farmworkers, and anybody who might view a short spell in that capacity as a short earned holiday. The document says much used as a present to obtain the tenancy of a council house and, recognizing this point, the consul-

elected by the PLP (November 1973) all twelve are now in the Cabinet. Of the 21 who stood and were not elected three are in the Cabinet and nine are ministers not in the Cabinet. Of the remaining nine one has resigned from the government in the past year and one has been sacked, one represents the country at the United Nations, two are prominent on the right wing of the party and three are prominent on the left, and there is Mr William Hamilton, unclassifiable. This does not suggest that the Cabinet would be very differently constituted if it were elected by the PLP—though a divergence could well develop after a period of time.

The change would however markedly diminish the power and influence of the Prime Minister (no doubt a reason for proposing it). His patronage to appoint to Cabinet posts would be curtailed, though he could still assemble the pack. He would probably lose the authority to dismiss a member of the Cabinet, it is unclear where the right to advise the Sovereign to dissolve Parliament would lie. The somewhat battered practice of collective Cabinet responsibility could hardly survive if each member sat there in his own right by virtue of election from outside. Harmonious and effective government would be more difficult to achieve. And what is gained? Certainly not "party democracy" for a party conference has no monument to the maldistribution of votes—would be no nearer calling the tune.

Mr Hugh Jenkins clinches his argument in favour of these proposals by a far-faring simile. "In the case of trouble the officers of the ship need to take a little more account of the opinions of the crew [sc. party workers] and a little less of those of the passengers [sc. the electorate]." "The boatswain of the ship *Prospero* sank would certainly have agreed. He was peremptory with his passengers: "You mar our labour: keep your cabins: you do assist the storm". The trouble with maritime similes as a mode of argument is that there is always another one. Do not officers and crew alike of a vessel in distress have a duty to see first to the comfort and safety of their passengers?

pockets of intransigence among South Vietnamese towards Hanoi. What these four months have shown more clearly is the current divergence between the Chinese and North Vietnam. The Chinese encourage independence among the states of Indochina: the North Vietnamese are unwilling to allow it. In Cambodia and possibly in Laos pro-Chinese elements exist who will if they can look to Peking to help them keep Hanoi at a distance.

Another complicating factor is that the North Vietnamese plainly relish the opportunity they have now been given of preserving the rivalry between their Chinese and Russian friends. They contrived the balance all through the war: they can exploit it now. What better card for Moscow than a friendly communist zone adjoining China? How easy for Hanoi to underline its differences with China by giving more prominence in the press to Soviet than to Chinese aid, or by reviling the Americans as imperialists and praising Mrs Gandhi where Peking restrains its comment on Americans and attacks Mrs Gandhi.

Probably the zone of this concealed rivalry between China and Vietnam is a limited one. Outside the Indochinese states it might operate only in Thailand, where both sides have had a hand in the guerrilla movement. But China now enjoys good relations with the government in Bangkok while the North Vietnamese remain rudely uncooperative. The new Sino-Chinese relations, with Vietnam extend so far back historically and the difference in the size and power of the two countries is so great that circumstances alone will limit the area of divergence. The emergence of a (potentially) united communist Vietnam will not therefore present as alarming a prospect to the Chinese now as did the emergence of a united communist China to Stalin in 1949. Nevertheless the tensions between nationalism and communism will continue to operate. They exist within each country in Indochina. They also complicate relations between China and Vietnam.

From Dr W. A. Wooster

Sir, The letter from Mr Robert Reid (August 15) implies that the future developments and the scientific progress of science depend on scientists alone. It is true that if no one made any new discoveries or inventions there would be no new bombs. But it is surely clear that mankind will not cease making discoveries.

The whole history of the human race is based on the discoveries, such as how to make a fire, a wheel, a magnetic compass, a chronometer, a microscope, a telescope and so on. The discoveries themselves are neither good nor bad. They bring pleasure or unhappiness according to how they are used. It is wise to use them may be governments, industrial firms, mariners, or just ordinary people. The scientist is not responsible for what governments or other people do with his work. He should explain to everyone how he can discover and apply to affect people if they are likely in foreseeable ways.

Mr Reid and all those who are in positions to influence the attitude and determination of people in general should try to persuade the public to be active in demanding that their governments put into practice those policies which may be expected to create a reasonable world. The present situation where weapons exist in such quantities that all life on earth could be extinguished many times over if these weapons were used, shows that governments are not under a reasonable pressure from their peoples to behave in a more sensible manner.

Yours faithfully,  
W. A. WOOSTER,  
339 Cherry Hinton Road,  
Cambridge.  
AUGUST 21

From Mr Kingsley Amis

Sir, I was interested to read (Diary, August 22) that Dr John Wells has been charting the spread of the intrusive "r" and the glottal stop in our speech. I wonder if he or any of his fellow-phoneticians has noticed the more disagreeable phenomenon now to be heard everywhere in broadcasting and ordinary talk: the intrusive or initial glottal stop. In what follows I use j to represent it.

We are used to hearing, for instance, "the idea jof" and "India joffice" from careful speakers. But what is to be said about "the jaircraft", "on her jtown", "he fell jill", "on joccasion", "by jaccident", "he jaid", "left jout", "come jup" and countless others? What but that every English word that once began with a vowel now has an invisible but clearly audible glottal stop before the vowel?

This is disagreeable because, unlike the intrusive "r" and the old glottal stop between syllables or words ("qui jeasy"), the newcomer is not an English noise. It is a German noise ("über jalles", etc.). Have we here an early step towards linguistic harmonisation within the EEC?

Yours truly,  
KINGSLEY AMIS,  
Lemmons,  
Hadley Common.  
Barnet,  
Herts/Dorshire.  
August 22.

Journalist who can write fourteen column inches without knowing what he is writing about; I refer to your diarist's observations concerning the "intrusive r" (August 22).

The rhyming of "China" and "finer" has nothing to do with any intrusion of r into the first word, but is rather the consequence of its loss in the second. Nor does it "daily become more common": outside the West Country it has been normal for over two centuries.

The intrusive r is that which is inserted into phrases like "idea-r of it" or "law-r and order". This has a long history in both England and New England. In 1906 Henry Sweet described it as general among "most educated speakers of Southern English" who "all absolutely deny it".

As Sweet also observed, "The Cockney dialect seems very ugly to an educated English man or woman because he—and still more she—lives in terror of being accused of speaking it."

Yours faithfully,  
 DAVID MCCANN,  
 The College,  
 Regent Circus, Swindon.  
 August 22.

From Mr G. S. Solt  
Sir, Your Special Report on Desalination and Water Treatment failed to spell out some vital numbers. The price of potable water in England now ranges around 10p per cubic metre, that is, 10p/ton, though normally, contains less than 500 ppm (parts per million) of impurities, that is, less than 0.05 per cent. For many industrial uses these must be further reduced to less than 1 ppm or even less than 0.1 ppm.  
No other bulk chemical costs less than £20/ton, delivered, or contains less than 0.5 per cent impurities.  
Treating potable water to obtain water with less than 0.1 ppm of impurities would cost about

MP for Haringey and Hornsey.  
Sir, To employ Mr. Parkinson's colourful phraseology (letter of August 16) the Community Land Bill is not a magnificent stag but rather a clumsy bull. In as much as it attempts to deal with real problems it is so inefficient that it is a damaging waste. Certainly local communities should have restored to them some part of the increase in land values derived from planning permission.  
There is no earthly reason, however, why the present tax on development gains should not be continued for the purpose of the rate of such a tax should be fixed by two considerations. First, the effect of the tax on the supply of land for new building, and second, the yield that it brings.  
There is every reason to suppose that a sensible rate could be introduced adequate to landowners providing local authorities with much needed revenue. The share out between the Exchequer and local authorities and between local authorities themselves could also be the subject of sensible discussion. Confiscating the whole development gain, as the Development Land Tax would eventually do, will threaten land supplies for nebulous gains to be made at an indeterminate date in the future.  
Although the Government have made many concessions after long and determined debate in standing committee, we are still bitterly opposed to the Bill as it stands. The question arises from the unacceptably wide-ranging and quasi-dictatorial powers given to the Secretary of State there are many other fundamental objections to the Bill of which I mention three.  
The first is the proposal by Parkinson

land will be acquired within the planning framework, ordinary people do not need a local inquiry or hearing because an inquiry will already have been held at the time

Sir, From Lord Escher's letter of July 24 and that of Mr Anthony Green, MP, and Mr Leon Brittan, MP, on August 9, there has been a response of interest in your columns from national organizations concerned with youth and with conservation.

May I put the case of a voluntary regional amenity body, the Chiltern Society, and its involvement with youth and its programme at the present time. After nine years' experience with practical conservation work, mainly on footpaths and bridleways and on historic buildings, a Chiltern Conservation Volunteers' Bureau was set up to cope with the steady flow of organizations, whether on ship or on foot, to undertake projects in the area of outstanding natural beauty.

In the first 10 months of its existence, the bureau has, with publicity limited to the society's newsletter, received offers of help from 62 organizations. By far the greater number have come from the youth of today: 25 schools, 12 clubs; groups; others have included university students, youth hostellers, ramblers, Friends of the Earth, youth clubs, plus amenity societies, residents' associations, etc. All are anxious to enhance the Chiltern countryside but needing leadership and know-how on cooperation with landowners, farmers and local authorities.

There is immense scope as we

From Dr Royston Lambert  
Sir, On August 20, I drew attention, in the welter of partial and non-comparable figures being produced in your columns, to the evidence in the 1970 Report of the Public Schools Commission provided by some of the grammar schools in the country systematically analysed and published for all to read.

Now, instead of addressing himself to that evidence, to which his own school fully and fairly contributed, the Chairman of the Commission, Mr Macmillan, of the Grammar School belabours me with his own figures produced to support his own sweeping assertions (August 22). But even the inadequate facts he does produce tend to support more the Commission's data than his own arguments. Thus his list of parental occupations, though difficult to interpret, tend to back up those I quoted from the national evidence on the social composition of the schools. If "their" pupils include significant numbers from all income groups and occupations" but his figures show that only 1.9 per cent of the parents of sixth formers in his own school are from the unskilled.

So with his income figures. For

From Mr Martin Eve  
Sir, The Balkans, with its tradition of opposition to a foreign occupier is not the easiest place to become a national hero; yet Major Frank Thompson is such to the Bulgarians, and your reviewer is right to draw attention on August 21 to the fact that he remains unhonoured in his own country.

prisoners and later murdered by his captors—but I have never heard this used as a reason for not honouring Violet Sabo, say, or any of those who gave their lives in the Resistance. Again, the decision to move towards Sofia was not Frank's, but that of the partisan group, which was detached and cannot be used as evidence for his dreams of becoming a second Lawrence of Arabia. Indeed, his dreams were very different, as his surviving letters show.

What the reasons are for official silence and inaction can only be conjectured; but it may well be

or structure plan conceived. Yet how many people involve themselves in such inquiries until they are directly affected?

We are told that introducing a local government monopoly in land dealings will be for the public good. Yet how many of our other public monopolies, such as British Rail or the Post Office, have acted efficiently in the public interest?

Second, I have already mentioned the disastrous effect that the Development Land Tax will have on the supply of land for new building. Limiting development in practice to land owned by local authorities will foster building activity and consequently slow down the rate of new building. Indeed, it will drive building firms find that well over half of their land is won on appeal and that £500 on average is added to the price of the new house by planning delays. Most families wish to buy their own house and this Bill will frustrate their dreams by making houses for sale scarcer and dearer.

Finally, there is the question of cost. From the moment that the Bill becomes law, local authorities will be required to raise rates, to acquire development land. Thus, Socialist authorities, at least, will be busily adding to their borrowings in order to acquire land. To that must be added the cost of the acquisition itself. In the required numbers which again will be met by government borrowing.

Mr Silkin tells us that vast and unmiraculous profits will be made sometime. Perhaps. The lesson of 1974 is surely that the acquisition would only pay a profitable business but it is also a risky one. What cannot be denied is that the

Yours faithfully,  
HUGH ROSSI,  
House of Commons.

schools. There is great scope to carry out projects which would otherwise never be accomplished. Our society needs to be made more "service rates" but to do those tasks which the authorities do not tackle, eg. surveying and clearing 1,500 miles of Chikara footpaths, restoring a windmill; both taking five or six years to accomplish. There is still much to be done on the trails in the United States Great Smoky Mountains National Park. These were constructed by the CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) in the 1930s, to counteract the great depression and to give the young a healthy outdoor activity. At the present time, I hear from a conservation friend in Tennessee that the Federal Emergency Employment Programs are already engaged in similar work in his state. No time

improve their environment in our countryside would bring at no additional cost to the taxpayer. Yours truly,  
DON GRESSWELL, Vice-Chairman,  
Children Society and Organizer,  
Children Conservation 'Volunteers'  
Bureau,  
Baker's Barn,  
Cadmore End Common,  
Nr High Wycombe,  
Buckinghamshire.  
August 17.

has no precise line at whatever. For the statistics for 1906, the average income is at least 24 per cent above the national average. Whatever these patchy data may mean, they obviously cannot mean that his school is socio-economically representative.

My aim is not to disparage direct group schools or those who work in them. The national evidence provided by all of these schools shows that they are far from representative of the middle and lower income groups of the population, that the schools with the highest sixth forms are more socially unbalanced than the others, and that pupils from the lower income groups do less well academically than those from higher ones. This evidence fits convincingly into all that we know about the operation of academic selection processes in education generally.

Surely people like Mr Baldwin should face up squarely to the evidence and not resort to special pleading, partial figures and sull less to his dismissive "so what".

Yours faithfully,  
ROYSTON LAMBERT,  
The Island House,  
Barbican,  
Plymouth.  
August 22.

Frank's death was a denial. The partisans by whose side he fought and died were then our allies and are not now our enemies. It is this, as well as Frank Thompson's courage, which we should now do well to recognize.

Yours, etc.

**MARTIN EVE,**  
Director, The Merlin Press Ltd,

From Mr J. O. H. Norman  
Sir, Mr W. R. Lewington in his  
letter (August 21) very rightly draws  
attention to the national disaster  
that has occurred and continues.  
But must we have yet another wor-  
king party?  
St George didn't form a commit-  
tee to kill the dragon, he just got  
on with the job. Likewise so should  
the Government.  
Yours faithfully,  
J. O. H. NORMAN,  
Newhaven  
Junction Road,  
Lightwater, Surrey.

**Campaign**  
From: Mr C. H. Guttmann.  
Sir, Professor Brizson (August 22)  
may wish to define for your readers  
the terms of reference of reportage.  
He complains of your paper publish-  
ing the George Davis affair by  
mentioning names and quoting  
slogans.  
Surely, reporting means that what  
is happening is fairly and clearly  
presented to the public. To with-  
hold information, or to offer  
adulterated reports, simply in order  
not to placate one faction or an-  
other, would be a disservice to the  
public.  
Readers have a right to be fully  
and impartially informed, without  
fear or favour, as your paper  
regularly strives to do.  
Yours faithfully,  
CHARLES H. GUTTMANN,  
Flat D, 10 Belsize Park Gardens,  
NW3.  
August 22.

Sir, Your correspondents' appeals for a greater concern and support for underwater archaeology will be echoed by the great majority of amateur divers in the United Kingdom. The British Sub-Aqua Club has recently distributed to its 25,000 members a code for divers relating to wrecks of historic importance and the action that is to be taken on their discovery.

Furthermore, it is currently launching a training programme for divers in underwater archaeological technology and methods. Underwater archaeology in Northern seas is difficult and often hazardous and it is noteworthy that seven of the wrecks designated under the Protection of Wrecks Act, 1973, are being carefully investigated, surveyed, and in some cases recovered, by highly skilled amateur groups under archaeological direction.

The future would be rosy indeed if it was solely dependent on the skills and enthusiasm of divers and the expertise of our nautical archaeologists, but unfortunately their efforts are being diluted by an unwillingness to back up their skills with adequate workshop facilities. With certain exceptions, local museums are ill-equipped and sometimes unwilling to receive material recovered from the sea, and conservation laboratories and workshops are very few.

Finally, there is the problem of financial support. The British Sub-Aqua Club has from the earliest days of underwater archaeology, contributed as well as it can to various projects, but with all the enthusiasm in the world, this newest of archaeology's sub-disciplines will founder without governmental support. Though the medium of the Sports Council and the Arts Council the Government has wisely pursued a policy of assisting those who have first achieved much by their own efforts. Surely by the same token underwater archaeology now deserves more than just lip service?

Yours sincerely  
**ALEXANDER FLINDER**  
Vice-President, British Sub-Aqua Club,  
Studio One,  
2 Downshire Hill, N.W.3.  
August 20.

From Mr Keith V. Vaughan  
Sir, Only in the final paragraph of his article (August 18) on the shortage of space at the Bar does your Legal Correspondent come to grips with the problem.  
Taking the risk of being labelled

Against a background of a decreasing volume of work, there have been in recent years ever increasing numbers of surreptitious pilferages and larcenies. No reform of the Bar or of the chambers system will provide the additional work necessary to support all those who now seek to practise.

Solicitor General's quoted remarks that "the shortage of chambers means that the consumer of legal services is not getting a fair deal" is at best a *non sequitur*, at worst mischievous. One can only hope that a high degree of competition ensures that only the best are selected.

Yours faithfully,  
KEITH V. VAUGHAN,  
Essex Chambers,  
Essex House  
27 Temple Street,  
Birmingham.

From Mr John Redfern.  
Sir, I expected the subject of nocturnal bells would get around to church clocks sooner or later and I am ready to defend the honour of five hundred years of public clocks. For five centuries or more folk have slept peacefully while these clocks have marked the time of history itself, sounding the hours through war and peace, disaster and happiness, life and death, and Bernard Levin's holiday. Are these clocks to be cast aside as "unwanted" just because of some newfangled gadgets like wireless and wristwatches that are barely half a century old?

"In the case of church clocks and  
 the question of "for whom the bell  
 tolls" . . . it tolls (I am happy to  
 toll) *for me*.  
 Yours faithfully,  
 JOHN REDFERN,  
 Clockmaker,  
 Parsonage,  
 East Anstey,  
 Kivertown, Devon.







# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

The stately  
homewill  
have to go.

Don Zolli.  
World's most exquisite  
cream sherry.

### Chrysler shop stewards rop outright rejection of participation package

W. Shakespeare  
Chrysler UK's far-reaching  
involvement workers in the  
management and control of its  
plant, including shopfloor  
entatives to the main  
have survived a  
ened veto by shop  
stewards at the com-  
central engines plant in  
try who announced last  
that they would recom-  
rejection of the plans,  
ed their outright oppo-  
the proposals and that  
negotiations should  
be.

move, which followed  
deal by Mr Don Lander,  
ap-born and Detroit-  
chief executive in  
was endorsed at a mass  
of the 5,000 workers  
day.

shop stewards repre-  
all of Chrysler's 29,000  
or workers in Britain  
meet at the company's  
h car plant at Linwood  
ek to try to frame a joint  
sch for further discus-  
with the management.  
yler surprised the rest of  
r industry when it out-  
its participation plans to  
representatives during the  
big wage negotiations  
this year. They were  
st of their kind ever pro-  
by an American-owned  
ration operating in  
n.

etailed scheme, which  
revealed last week, goes  
further than the worker



Mr Lander: Appeal to shop  
stewards successful.

participation proposals made by  
the Ryder committee for British  
Leyland. They include worker  
representation on all the de-  
cision-making bodies throughout  
the operations and the appoint-  
ment of two worker directors to  
the main board.  
The problems with the  
Coventry stewards arise from  
the fact that Chrysler has tied  
its participation offer to two  
other crucial elements in a  
package deal.  
First, it wants to reform the  
wage-bargaining machinery so  
that future negotiations are

conducted centrally and cover  
all plants and all workers. At  
present the company has to  
negotiate with 54 separate  
groups, and it is this fragmented  
wage structure which is re-  
sponsible for many of its recent  
labour problems.  
Secondly, it wants to set up  
new company-based arbitration  
machinery for dealing with  
labour disputes.  
Chrysler put forward its  
worker participation plans at a  
time when Mr Lander and other  
senior executives were issuing  
repeated warnings that disrup-  
tion caused by labour troubles  
was threatening the future of  
the British operations, which  
have been consistently losing  
money.

The stewards at the Coventry  
engines plant are clearly still  
opposed to the inclusion of the  
wage bargaining and arbitration  
elements in the proposed deal.  
But Chrysler can draw some  
comfort from the fact that they  
are apparently willing to go on  
talking. Meanwhile stewards at  
other Chrysler plants in the  
Midlands and Scotland seem  
much less hostile to the total  
package.

The Chrysler management in  
Britain, no doubt under con-  
siderable pressure from Detroit,  
is anxious to put its plan into  
operation as quickly as possible.  
To ease their passage on the  
shop floor it has offered a bonus  
of £50 a head to all workers if  
the proposals are accepted in  
principle by next month and a  
further £50 a head if they are  
fully implemented by the end  
of the year.

### Resistance by LR Industries to price cuts

By Patricia Tisdall

Talks are continuing between  
the Office of Fair Trading and  
LR Industries over implementa-  
tion of price cuts recommended  
by the Monopolies Commission  
last February.

It is understood that discus-  
sions were resumed after threats  
that a government order similar  
to that used against Roche Pro-  
ducts would be sought if LR  
refused voluntarily to meet the  
Monopolies Commission's de-  
mands.

While a spokesman for the  
OFT would not give a specific  
date for the next meeting be-  
tween the two sides, he said  
that informal talks were in pro-  
gress on an almost daily basis.  
The long delay between the  
publication of the report, which  
made some severe criticisms of  
LR, and any action on the  
recommendations is proving an  
embarrassment both to the  
Department of Prices and the  
Office of Fair Trading. Other  
cases are being held up by the  
lengthy and detailed negotia-  
tions with LR.

But, for its part, the company  
is understood to be ready to  
fight the recommendations every  
step of the way as a matter of  
principle.

In its initial statement it  
said: "It is of great importance  
to British industry at large that  
the recommendations in this  
report should not be imple-  
mented. Otherwise any company  
that is referred to the Mono-  
polies Commission is likely to  
find the very viability of its  
business destroyed."

The company stated that the  
recommendations of a profit-  
ability "are so obviously wrong  
as to call into question every  
judgment expressed in the  
report."

Negotiations have been com-  
plicated by recent steep raw  
material price increases which  
have made the figures contained  
in the report obsolete. Discus-  
sions are continuing on an alter-  
native proposal to straight price  
cuts made in the report. This  
is for a reduction which would  
leave the company with a return  
on capital of about 20 per cent.

LR's argument is that a part  
of its business is being dealt  
with in isolation. It looks to its  
contractive sheaths to substi-  
tute less profitable trading areas  
and to build up reserves in a  
market which is dwindling  
against competition from other  
types of contractors.

A new development which  
will hinder the company's mar-  
keting growth is the issuing of  
free contraceptives by prescrip-  
tion on the National Health Ser-  
vice. Contraceptives are exclud-  
ed from this service and their  
usage is expected to drop as a  
result.

A report just issued by the  
Economist Intelligence Unit on  
the United Kingdom contracep-  
tive market shows that the use  
of condoms has dropped steadily  
since the introduction of the  
Pill in 1961.

### Mr Simon promises Lockheed to raise bribes issue internationally

From Frank Vogl  
Washington, Aug 25

Bribes made by American  
companies to secure foreign  
business increases the distrust  
that is swirling United States  
Treasury Secretary, told a  
Senate hearing today on bribes  
made abroad by the Lockheed  
Aircraft Corporation.

"To argue that bribes to fore-  
ign officials are necessary for  
effective competition is contrary  
to every principle under the  
free market system," he de-  
clared.

The company has admitted  
that it made payments to poli-  
ticians and foreign government  
officials totalling about \$22m  
in the past 4½ years. The  
Treasury Department stated  
today that it had found that  
some of these payments were  
directly related to Lockheed's  
L-1011 TriStar jet aircraft,  
which is powered by Rolls-  
Royce engines.

At a hearing of the Senate's  
Banking Committee, Mr Daniel  
Haughton, chairman of Lock-  
heed, refused to say to whom  
the bribes were made.

Senator John Tower of Texas  
gave a warning that such dis-  
closure could have a most  
damaging impact on United  
States business abroad and  
could endanger the stability of  
many foreign governments. Mr  
Simon admitted that disclosure  
was a warning to the bank-  
ruptcy for the company.

Congress narrowly passed a

Bill four years ago to establish  
a Loan Guaranty Board to grant  
up to \$250m of loan guarantees  
to Lockheed to ensure the com-  
pany's survival after the Rolls-  
Royce collapse in Britain.

Today's hearing was called to  
investigate whether these loan  
guarantees aided Lockheed in  
bribing foreign officials.

Mr Haughton said that Lock-  
heed had only \$195m of loans  
outstanding guaranteed by the  
government and that the govern-  
ment had more than enough col-  
lateral for these guarantees.

But Senator William Proxmire, chairman of the Banking  
Committee, said that because of  
the guarantees "the govern-  
ment is now in the position of  
having aided and abetted cor-  
porate dishonesty on a grand  
scale."

Mr Simon shared this view,  
noting that Lockheed's bribes  
were "deplorable" and that the  
Loan Guaranty Board, which he  
chairs, "is distressed that the  
government has been involved,  
even indirectly, in the L-1011  
programme if, as intimated by  
Lockheed, that programme is  
partially dependent upon bribes  
for its success."

Senator Tower, supported by  
Mr Haughton, argued that it  
was unfair to demand that  
American companies stop mak-  
ing bribes if foreign rivals of  
these companies engage in such  
practices.

He said that Mr Simon should  
start talks with foreign finance  
ministers to establish inter-  
national rules in this area, and

pointed out that "in the final  
analysis we are asking Ameri-  
can companies to play by the  
Queensberry rules in markets  
where no one else does."

Mr Simon agreed to discuss  
it with foreign finance ministers  
who will be arriving in Wash-  
ington this weekend for the  
annual meeting of the Inter-  
national Monetary Fund.

He said he had obtained  
assurances from Lockheed that  
it would not continue to make  
payments to foreign officials to  
secure business. Further govern-  
ment loan guarantees would  
depend on Lockheed's desisting  
from making bribes; but as a  
general rule it would be diffi-  
cult to discover whether large  
companies were doing so.

Mr Haughton said that many  
companies made bribes to  
secure business, but Senator  
Proxmire noted that the Bill  
establishing the Loan Guaranty  
Board would never have passed  
the Senate if it had been known  
that Lockheed made bribes  
abroad.

He added: "Lockheed's ad-  
mission that it made pay-offs  
to foreign officials and others  
in connection with sales of the  
L-1011 serves notice that the  
federal government's name has  
been used to facilitate the most  
dishonest and corrupt kind of  
business practice."

Mr Simon clearly did not  
share Mr Haughton's view on  
the need for bribes, noting that  
the great majority of multina-  
tional companies did not find  
it necessary to make bribes to  
secure foreign business.

### Fed pledge to banks on New York securities

Dr Arthur Burns, chairman  
of the Federal Reserve Board,  
promised during the weekend  
that it would aid banks if they  
got in trouble over buying New  
York City securities. He said  
he was talking about the Fed's  
general role as "the lender of  
last resort."

He added: "It has nothing  
to do with the New York City  
situation." Nevertheless, such  
a promise adds greatly to the  
marketability of the financially  
troubled city's securities.

It comes only 10 days after  
Dr Burns had denied a report  
in the Wall Street Journal that  
the Fed was ready to give New  
York City some last-ditch finan-  
cial support if the worst came  
to the worst.

He said then that the Fed  
was not "considering either  
direct or indirect financial  
assistance to New York City."  
But Dr Burns said on a televi-  
sion programme that the Fed  
would assist any private com-  
mercial banks whose liquidity  
was threatened by investment  
in New York City obligations.

### July savings up on last year

Inflows into National Savings  
in July were higher than in  
June or in July, 1974. Net new  
savings amounted to £37.4m and  
net accruing interest was  
£24.8m, according to figures  
released on Sunday by the  
National Savings Committee.

By August 1 more than  
132,000 contracts had been  
accepted for the index-linked  
third issue of Save-As-You-Earn,  
but receipts for July amounted  
to only £800,000. However, it  
may be some time before the  
money due under the contracts  
begins to be paid in.

The index-linked Retirement  
Issue of National Savings Cer-  
tificates attracted £49.1m.

### Scots campaign to win new steel plant

Scottish officials in the steel  
unions are to campaign for a  
modern steel-making plant for  
Cambuslang, Lanarkshire. Mr  
Arthur Bell, Scottish officer of  
the Iron and Steel Trade Con-  
federation, said yesterday that  
an electric arc steel-making  
plant, with a capacity of 400,000  
tons, could save at least 300  
jobs at the Clydebridge Steel  
Works, Cambuslang.

Canberra car talks  
Chrysler Australia and two  
Japanese car companies will  
meet government representa-  
tives again in Canberra on Sep-  
tember 2 to discuss a joint plan  
to manufacture car engines in  
South Australia, according to re-  
ports in Tokyo. The Japanese  
companies are Toyota Motor  
Company and Nissan Motor  
Company.

Exports to Arabs rise  
British exports to Arab  
countries doubled during the  
first six months of the year.  
A statistical analysis of British  
trade published by the London  
Chamber of Commerce and  
Industry shows that exports to  
the Middle East and North  
Africa rose from £49.6m in  
the first six months of 1974 to  
£98.9m in 1975.

### old quota by ministers

David Blake  
Aug 25  
Finance ministers of the EEC,  
their informal meeting  
today, have reaffirmed  
commitment to the so-  
Zeist Agreement, under  
central banks can trade  
between themselves only  
as there is no increase  
total stock of gold in the  
monetary system.

her important monetary  
ministers agreed that the  
the total stock of gold in the  
in the International  
ry Fund (IMF) allo-  
the industrial countries  
high in view of changes  
about by the increased  
il power of the oil-pro-  
states. The plan is to  
the total stock of gold in  
ne as a reduction in the  
share of the western  
s. The total industrial  
percentage will go  
rom 61.9 to 58.76 per

problem is deciding just  
have their quotas cut,  
how much. The Euro-  
sition has up to now  
the United States to  
quota from the present  
29.5 per cent to some-  
the 20 per cent  
ich gives a guaranteed  
erica has resisted this

seems that the Minis-  
be prepared to do  
is necessary to produce  
a satisfactory to the  
s.

are still problems,  
with the French, who  
at their quota will go  
under 5.14 per cent to  
g under five per cent  
st schemes being dis-

e Ministers have de-  
make sure that there  
ent on this issue at  
a next meeting in  
on next week.

have also announced  
will subscribe to the  
social system of sub-  
support for developing  
which need to borrow  
of problems caused by  
accesses in oil prices.

### Germany turns focus on state spending

From Peter Norman  
Bonn, Aug 25

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the  
West German Chancellor, re-  
turned to Bonn today from his  
holiday retreat at Brahmssee in  
north Germany to plunge into  
higher activity in economic  
policy.

Between now and September  
10 or 11 when the cabinet is  
expected to decide the final  
shape of next year's Federal  
budget, the economic debate of  
the past few weeks can be ex-  
pected to run non-stop and,  
indeed, at a more intensified  
pace.

Already, attention has  
switched away from the  
DM5,500m (£1,000m) spending  
programme designed to aid the  
economy, particularly the build-  
ing industry, over the winter.

This is to be presented by  
Dr Hans Enderichs, the Econ-  
omics Minister, and his col-  
league, Dr Hans Apel, Finance  
Minister, to the cabinet for  
approval at a two-day session  
on Wednesday and Thursday  
this week.

Now the focus is on the state  
of government finances involv-  
ing primarily a supplementary  
budget to secure this year's  
Federal finances and the size  
of the Federal budget for next  
year.

A group of finance ministry  
experts reported at the week-  
end that the tax revenues of the  
Federal and state govern-

ments and the municipalities  
are likely to be DM15,000m  
lower in 1975 than forecast in  
March this year. Previously tax  
revenues of DM253,300m were  
expected so that the latest fore-  
cast puts the total for this year  
at only DM238,300m.

Hardest hit by this develop-  
ment is the Federal government.  
Its share of the shortfall was  
put at DM8,840m which,  
together with higher than ex-  
pected expenditure on such  
items as unemployment bene-  
fits, children's allowances and a  
credit to Poland, means that its  
supplementary budget is likely  
to total DM15,000m.

This will raise the net level  
of Federal government borrow-  
ing this year to around  
DM38,000m from the previous  
estimated level of DM22,800m.  
Realizing that this scale of  
borrowing cannot be maintained  
indefinitely, the Federal govern-  
ment is determined to cut back  
as far as possible on spending  
next year.

In a statement issued after  
last week's meeting between  
Herr Schmidt and leading  
cabinet ministers and Bundes-  
bank officials at Brahmssee, the  
Bonn government spokesman  
made clear that a start on con-  
solidating the public finances  
would be made with the Federal  
budget for 1976.

According to unconfirmed  
reports in Bonn, Dr Apel and  
Dr Enderichs have already lined  
up possible savings totalling  
DM3,000m to DM4,000m.

### Italy extends export cover

Rome, Aug 25.—The Italian  
ministerial committee for  
export credit insurance today  
approved policies totalling 900  
billion lire (£642m), a govern-  
ment spokesman announced.

The move was the first of a  
number of anti-recessionary  
measures approved by the  
Cabinet on August 8—to be  
implemented. Export insurance  
credits cover exporters against  
default in payments by foreign  
buyers, foreign exchange losses  
and other eventualities.—AP

Dow Jones.

### Danish plan to cut jobless

Copenhagen, Aug 25.—Faced  
with a threat of record unem-  
ployment next winter, Den-  
mark's minority Social-Demo-  
cratic government has outlined  
a plan to pump 5,000m kroner  
(about £344m) into measures  
designed to stimulate consump-  
tion and production.

The plan emerged from dis-  
cussions over the past few days  
between the Government and a  
number of Opposition parties  
in preparation for an extra-  
ordinary, week-long session of  
the Folketing.

### Importers high in motor profit table league

By Edward Townsend

Thirteen importers of foreign  
cars are among the top 20  
companies in the British motor  
industry—excluding components  
suppliers—in a pre-tax profit  
league table included in a  
survey published by the Exel  
Group.

The survey reveals that most  
of the main United Kingdom  
concessionaires and importers,  
including the top four Japanese  
companies, have been making  
more profit than the domestic  
producers with the exception  
of Ford, Rolls-Royce, British  
Leyland and Reliant.

Most of the imported cars  
sold in the United Kingdom  
are handled by private com-  
panies, and the results  
quoted in the survey are for  
1973 or 1974 and are said to be  
the latest information available.

However, the survey under-  
lines the growing strength of  
the foreign manufacturers in  
the United Kingdom car market  
in recent years. Foreign cars  
accounted for more than 40 per  
cent of sales in the first 12  
days of this month.

Significantly, three of  
Britain's top supporters, Renault,  
Fiat and Volkswagen, are  
missing from the top 20 list.  
Renault's United Kingdom sub-  
sidiary made a loss of £572,618  
in the year ending December,  
1973. Fiat (England) lost  
£98,716 in the same year, while  
Volkswagen (GB) just about  
£1.5m in 1974.

The leading importer in the  
pre-tax profit table is Volvo  
Concessionaires, said to have  
made a profit of £2,467,135 last  
year from a turnover of almost  
£36m.

Sir Ernest Smith, president  
of the National Federation of  
Building Trades Employers,  
called for a full-scale investi-  
gation by the Commons Expen-  
diture Committee into the  
performance and accountability  
of local authority direct  
labour departments.

### Builders' chief attacks direct labour growth

Allegations that construction  
projects being undertaken by  
direct labour departments of  
local authorities could lead to  
losses running into millions of  
pounds over the next few years  
were made last night.

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of the National Federation of  
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called for a full-scale investi-  
gation by the Commons Expen-  
diture Committee into the  
performance and accountability  
of local authority direct  
labour departments.

In a statement he attacked  
the Government's policy of  
encouraging the expansion of  
direct labour departments as  
"irresponsible and infla-  
tionary."

Both the Government and  
local authorities, he said, would  
have the public believe that the  
direct labour threat was over-  
stated, that persistent com-  
plaints about it from private  
contractors stemmed from fear  
of competition. Yet nothing  
could be further from the truth.

### Warship orders endangered by inflation

Valuable export contracts for  
British-built warships are being  
jeopardized because of Britain's  
inflation. The specialist naval yard  
at Yarrow (Shipbuilders) the  
specialist naval yard at the  
Upper Clyde. Warship orders  
from navies in South America  
and Greece have been placed  
in danger.

The company said yesterday  
that while its foreign sales  
between £20m and £30m, foreign  
navies were only prepared to  
tolerate a price increase of  
between 12 and 15 per cent  
over the three-year building  
period.

At present, Britain's inflation  
rate means a price increase of 75  
per cent over the building  
time, and foreign powers were  
not prepared to meet that kind  
of bill.

Sir Eric Yarrow, the com-  
pany's chairman, yesterday  
formally handed over the first  
of five type 21 frigates being  
built by the company for the  
Royal Navy.

### On other pages

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### Lending rate 11 pc

The Bank of England's  
minimum lending rate is un-  
changed this week at 11 per  
cent. The following are the  
results of Friday's Treasury Bill  
Tender:

Applications £1,000m	Allocated £300m
Bid at 5.75-5.85%	Receiving 12.5%
Pay week 5.75-5.85%	Receiving 8.4%
Average bid 5.80%	Per cent week
Net Friday £2.00m	Repaid £2.00m

### INTERIM STATEMENT

#### A. B. ELECTROLUX

Interim Statement for the six months to  
30th June 1975

During first half of 1975 Group sales (including National  
Union Electric Corporation) amounted to Sw. Kr. 3,051.8  
million as against Sw. Kr. 2,386.9 million for the corresponding  
period of 1974—an increase of 27.9%.

Summary of the Group's profit and loss (in millions of Sw. Kr.)

	1975 Electrolux Group (including N.U.E.)	1974 Electrolux Group
Turnover	3,051.8	2,386.9
Operating Profit	402.1	306.1
Depreciation	101.8	72.2
Interest	59.5	22.0
Capital Profits	240.8	211.9
	4.8	23.5
Extraordinary costs	11.8	7.1
	233.4	228.3

Exports from Sweden totalled Sw. Kr. 805.6 million com-  
pared with Sw. Kr. 591.7 million during the first half of 1974,  
an increase of 14.8%.

Excluding National Union Electric Corporation 67.2% of  
the Group's sales were made to customers abroad, as against  
70.3% in the corresponding period last year.

Operating results after interest and Dividends received

	1975	1974
Electrolux	206.2	200.4
Facit	13.0	11.5
N.U.E.	21.6	—
Total	240.8	211.9

The result of N.U.E. represents the local profit after  
deduction of interest costs in AB Electrolux on the loan obtained  
to finance the acquisition of the N.U.E. shares.

If the recently improved exchange rate of the U.S. Dollar  
remains, the result for the second half of the year will be  
positively affected thereby. However, salaries and wages are  
increasing in accordance with labour agreements, and this,  
combined with price freezes in several markets as well as the  
weak economic situation in many countries, is estimated to  
considerably affect the Group's profitability during the second  
half of 1975.

It is estimated that Group sales for the whole year 1975  
will amount to about Sw. Kr. 6,000 million and that the Group's  
result for the whole year will approach the result shown for  
1974.

### F sees 'critical' deficits for poorer nations

US Economics  
dent  
n, Aug 25

developed coun-  
likely to have an over-  
t account balance of  
surplus this year of  
about £473m) after a  
deficit in 1974, ac-  
cording to the Inter-  
national Fund.

plus of the oil-produc-  
ers is expected to  
about \$20,000m to

ng non oil-producing  
however, are likely



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Points for debate in The Corporate Report

It was inevitable, I suppose, that last Wednesday's discussion paper from the Accounting Standards Steering Committee on the corporate report should draw a fairly cynical response in some quarters. Did the paper give a true and fair view of the competence of the auditing profession in its present, let alone any future, role? Did the report adequately disclose the interests of those who might be considered the major beneficiaries of a new growth industry in corporate financial information?

There are, of course, those who treat such questions, particularly the first one, very seriously. And there are others who look at the prospect of the creation of more and yet more information with an understandable sense of foreboding. But leaving aside such concerns and looking at the meat of the discussion paper, the coming debate is clearly going to centre on two main issues—first the question of who has a right to information and, secondly, to what kind of information such people have a right.

Take the first question. The working party of the ASSC concludes that everyone has some kind of right to corporate financial information. The public has this right because, in short, economic entities exist only with the general consent of the community and because the majority of such entities make use of publicly owned facilities and assets.

Certainly those who would want to stand this argument completely on its head and propose instead that it is the community that thanks to the efforts of individual economic entities can probably be counted as being out on a limb in terms of modern attitudes.

But the more relevant point for most people, I think, would concern just how far that right to information would go. There is obviously a considerable difference between arguing on the one hand that companies or any other economic entities exist only with the consent of the community and, on the other, that the community therefore acquires an automatic right to information about such bodies. The emphasis in our society—hitherto at least—has always been weighted in favour of the right to non-disclosure as opposed to any natural public right to information. Not even the Government, with broader responsibilities to the community than most, is prepared to accept total disclosure.

But whereas the question of who has a right to information will probably be treated as a largely philosophical issue of what information should be disclosed is far more tangible and practical. It is worth remembering, however, that large quantities of information are already available, both on companies and the industries in which they operate, provided one knows where and has the time to seek it out. To the extent that the corporate report would draw much of this information together in a single document, it would obviously be welcomed.

The points of serious controversy will come, I think, in the areas of disaggregation—splitting up the performances of major divisions—and forecasting. Disaggregation is an area in which the working party recommends further study, but it is certainly an area from the investors' viewpoint where a great deal more information would be welcomed from some companies.

As for forecasting, the working party rightly makes the point that for most people who derive a use from corporate financial information—whether they be investors, employees, suppliers, creditors, govern-



Mr Derek Boothman, chairman of the ASSC working party which examined the scope and aims of financial reports.

ment, or even financial journalists—the main interest in such information lies in what it reveals about the future. Naturally, management is going to treat any proposal for more detailed forecasting with considerable trepidation, pointing out no doubt that any such forecasts would need to be so hedged about with qualifications as to make them next to useless. The very least, in fact, that one would expect management to demand as a *quid pro quo* would be that if the community wishes to know more about a company's future prospects it should first ensure that the Government provides a stable enough economic framework to give forecasting at least a reasonable chance of being realistic.

### Wall Street

#### Treading with caution

While the London equity market has been showing increasing signs over the past couple of weeks that it may have been revived by the coming of the summer rains, Wall Street has been looking increasingly droopy. Not that the reaction (to date) of something like a tenth in the Dow Jones Industrial Average is anything like the fall of a fifth seen in the FT 30 share index in the second half of June, but the market does now look to be set in its first major reaction after the strong recovery seen earlier this year.

Behind the reaction—which obviously had to come at some stage on purely technical grounds—have been, first, recent signs that inflation may once more be rearing its ugly head and, second, the upturn in short-term interest rates. A market that was badly bitten by this particular combination last year is clearly going to treat any indication of a possible repetition with extreme caution.

That said, it will probably need more evidence than this is not simply a temporary phase to prevent the market finding a consolidation level somewhere in the 750-850 range. While neither the consumer nor the wholesale price indicators have been telling particularly encouraging tales of late, much of the upturn is accounted for by higher food prices. Take into account the fact that the indices have still to reflect further energy price increases and the indicators may well prove, on the surface at least, far from encouraging for several months to come.

The hope, however, is that

the indices are presently doing no more than move up a "step", after which they should flatten out during the autumn. In the meantime the market continues to have tentative signs of economic recovery to ensure buying interest at lower levels. Consumer spending trends have been looking more encouraging in areas other than luxury durables and cars, and some of the retailing chains are looking more optimistic about recovery. True, overall profits this year are expected to be down by around a quarter, but progressive recovery is still being looked for through 1976.

The other main factor that could have increasing influence on the market over the coming months is going to be the attitude of the Government to the economy as Election year approaches. Opinion at this stage seems to be that there are likely to be more votes in keeping inflation under control than in reducing unemployment.

### Balance sheets

#### The swing back to surplus

It is now possible to obtain a perspective on the distortions that have arisen in manufacturing companies' balance sheets as a result of inflation and price controls. The disturbing conclusion to be drawn from this is the extent to which the proceeds of present rights issues will need to be applied simply in eliminating these distortions rather than contributing to new capital investment.

Taking an aggregate sample of manufacturing companies representing 20 per cent of the FT 496 index, Wood, Mackenzie shows in a new analysis how the situation developed in 1974 and how it is likely to develop in 1975.

In 1974 the cost of financing stocks rose by £1,574m—more than double the 1973 requirement—while under the impact of price controls, cash flow went ahead by only 12 per cent to £1,571m. So, even though fixed asset formation moved ahead by only 6 per cent to £1,613m and creditors were squeezed fairly effectively, overdrafts climbed to £70m and cash balances were run down by £125m to help meet a total deficit of £1,452m.

In 1975 net cash flow is forecast to remain static as a result of still rising costs, residual price controls and demand recession. With £400m of rights issue cash coming in (for this sample) overdrafts are forecast to reduce to zero and cash balances to rise by £325m. But all this leaves projected fixed asset formation up by less than 10 per cent in value terms this year and actually down in volume terms after allowing for inflation.

For 1976 Wood, Mackenzie is expecting the overall surplus in the company sector to rise to around £1,500m as further tax benefits on stock appreciation come through, and assuming the receipt of an additional £600m or £700m from rights issues.

That, the brokers argue, would leave the company sector in a basically sound position on which to contemplate fresh expansion. But the calculations again assume a fairly modest increase of 10 to 15 per cent in the requirement for stock financing. Any more substantial increase here, presumably as a result of a new inflationary surge, could, however, quickly send the sector back into deficit returning us to the unhealthy position of companies needing to gear-up to do little more than standstill.

Nearly every year one trade union or another urges that the TUC should conduct an inquiry into itself and the way it works.

A good deal more needs to be done to consolidate union attitudes before the legislation on the subject which the Government has promised for the 1976-77 parliamentary session. Indeed, the TUC's new heavy reliance on legislation rather than collective bargaining to achieve its objectives is, of itself, a reason for re-examining its methods.

The general council is the successor of the TUC's old parliamentary committee and the relations of its staff with civil servants are based on mutual respect, but traditionally it was more effective in the corridors of power than in the market place.

It was a pressure group exerting influence on governments which may or may not have been sympathetic, but which usually tried to take independent decisions in the interests of the community as a whole as it saw them.

Now that there is a government which takes as gospel nearly everything it says, the TUC may have to represent something wider than the interests of trade unions narrowly conceived. A broader vision would have produced a less one-sided Employment Protection Bill.

It also needs the sort of structure which will enable it to explain and expound its policies more effectively at national and local levels. As things are, the TUC has one public voice, that of the general secretary.

It is true that Mr Jack Jones has appointed himself of late to be a second TUC voice, but even he remains primarily the

## Time for a TUC inquiry into its own workings

industrial democracy, one cannot help feeling that it was not fully effective.

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It is true that Mr Jack Jones has appointed himself of late to be a second TUC voice, but even he remains primarily the

general secretary of his union. If there were full-time TUC men as chairman of its main committees, they could put over to the public its varied policies with a greater knowledge, authority and persistence than is possible now.

It is no less important for the TUC to have a presence in the regions, where its representatives could consult and talk with grass-roots trade unions. This may come about soon but there are signs of union opposition to this, as there has always been to any extension of TUC influence.

The new regional organization set up last year was originally intended to include full-time secretaries of nine regional councils who would be appointed by the TUC general secretary and whose salaries and office would be paid for by the TUC.

This would have given the TUC its first firm foothold in the regions, where the CBI is already established. But when it came to the point, there was hesitation and so far the regional councils have had to rely on voluntary, part-time secretaries.

Last year the annual conference of trades councils which appoint 25 per cent of the members of the regional councils—the rest are directly appointed by unions—passed a resolution advocating that the secretaries should be full-time but also that they should be elected. But the TUC is not prepared to meet the costs, at least £100,000 if all the regions were included, unless the secretaries are appointed by and responsible to it.

So a decision was again postponed. At this year's trades

councils' conference a motion declaring it vitally important for regional secretaries to become full-time officers was lost. The conflict remains unresolved but the TUC general council intends to consider it again before the end of the year. The final decision will rest with the annual congress, presumably in 1976.

One consideration that has troubled some of the trade unionists who have always been easy prey for subversive organizations, partly because union branches often do not bother about them very much. Branches affiliated to their trades councils cover little more than a quarter of the TUC's 10 million membership.

As far back as 1934, when communists were making themselves a nuisance to the TUC, the congress forbade trades councils to cooperate with communist or fascist bodies or to issue credentials to their members. But during the Second World War, after Russia was invaded, the rule against communist delegates was made optional and it is now operated by only about 20 councils. But at one time or another London Trades Council and a number of others have been disbanded and replaced by new bodies.

During the past year the TUC's trades councils' joint consultative committee had a look at these rules and suggested specific references to communists and fascists, which will be put to next week's congress.

The reason given for this is that in recent years other political parties and groups and unofficial union bodies have

emerged, pursuing no policy and seeking no trades councils in the

There have also been numerous little red factions constantly attacking each other, and forming new groups as much as preoccupying themselves with their own system, but until the Communist Party was one which needed to be seriously.

Now there are other workers' Party and the Independent Socialist, which are a few trades councils, but their activities do not match those of the CP in the miners' and unions and elsewhere.

The proposed new rule for individuals merely that a trade union can refuse to delegate who has done work of the kind regarded as organization for a council from within or without organization whose activities are central of the TUC or an party except the CP.

The upshot seems: trades council will have the right to refuse to a member a unionist Party, unless shown to have done work, even though deliberately under TUC's vital importance.

Eric

## Import controls: a breathing space or a dangerous weapon?



British bound—a dockside load of Honda cars await shipment to the United Kingdom.

There has been an upsurge of pressure in the past month for the Government to do something to limit the quantity of imports coming in to the United Kingdom. The interest has come not from those particularly worried about the general effect on the country's economy of our high import level, such as the still large balance of payments deficit. Instead it has come from unions representing workers in industries where there are fears about their chances of holding on to a job.

The very specific nature of these fears, with an obvious foreign competitor threatening to cause severe, possibly irreparable, damage to a few well-defined sectors has produced an equally specific response. The unions have moved to have an ingrained distrust of protectionism—a view shared by the Trade Secretary himself, Mr Peter Shore.

That attitude did not, however, stop him from warning the other members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development that Britain's pledge not to impose import restrictions was firmly conditional on their doing something

to increase the willingness of their markets to buy our goods. The Prime Minister gave what could be an even firmer warning. Mr Wilson said that Britain was not prepared to see employment decimated by imports and, in private, Whitehall officials suggested that this could mean the invocation of "anti-dumping" legislation in certain cases.

That is, indeed, the obvious avenue for an industry which feels that it is suffering unfair competition from imports. If it can prove that dumping is going on, which means that goods are being sold here at a lower price than in their country of origin, the Government has a right to impose tariffs to bring prices up to a fair level. There is specific provision for doing this under the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

But in fact the GATT rules are such that if they are applied automatically they provide little hope of giving industries the sort of help they feel they need. Often, and particularly at the moment, what is at issue is a sudden influx of imports which has an industry feel that its existence is threatened.

Even if the case is strong, it takes some time to collect the evidence necessary to back it up. Under GATT rules, the Government has the right to impose a tariff during the period of investigation, but in practice the United Kingdom is much more resistant to doing this than are other countries, such as the United States. Even if there were no problem about time, however, the rules are so tightly drawn that it is often difficult to prove that dumping is taking place even when there may be some strong reason for thinking so.

This is shown by the example of some of the industries which have recently sought anti-dumping measures. The most striking are the manufacturers of glass tubes for colour television sets. This year it is estimated that out of 1.8 million sets sold in this country, 1.2 million may have Japanese-made tubes in them. Since the two British manufacturers each have a capacity of 1 million tubes a year, that is a clear recipe for disaster.

Workers at Pilkington's Ravenhead plant have got the backing of their union in accusing the Japanese of dumping. They say that the Japanese sell tubes here for £26, compared to the £33 which is the minimum at which Pilkington can make them. This British figure is

claimed to compare reasonably with prices in the United States, Canada and Germany, although the unions do admit that in the past the manufacturers may have had a fairly cosy market for themselves.

However, trying to prove that the Japanese are dumping is, indeed, a task which is quite another matter. Prices in Japan provide no guide, since the tube makers are also the television manufacturers, and so sell to themselves at artificial prices. Nor is it possible to use the prices that they charge elsewhere in the world. More than 80 per cent of Japanese tube exports come to the United Kingdom, and the union claims that there are just not sufficient sales anywhere else to provide a comparison.

Without that comparison, there can be no proof of dumping and thus no action. Attempts to prove that there have been equally fruitless, although they have been made in secret Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, which for many months has wanted to keep out Japanese cars, applied to the Department of Trade earlier this year for anti-dumping action.

It is difficult to assess what strength if any there is in the SMMT case, since they insist on keeping it to themselves. Therefore the only way to judge it is on the basis of the recent statement in the House of Commons by Mr Shore that dumping has not been proven and which basically argued that the Japanese cars are that they tend to be more efficiently made and sold than their British-produced rivals.

One industry which clearly feels that it has done its best to make itself efficient in dealing with the competition, but is still having a very tough time, is textiles. Once the foundation of Britain's industrial prosperity, this has been contracting ever since the war and, as Mr Joe King, Secretary of the Textile and Workers' Union, points out, employment has fallen from 384,000 to 100,000. Money has been put in both by the Government and the industry itself to restructure, and whole sectors, such as the glove industry, have just been closed down.

Yet the contraction continues, and seems likely to speed up. Imports now account for 60 per cent of domestic consumption compared with 13 per

cent just after the war. The only other Western country with more than 20 per cent import consumption.

Yet there is a clear reason for the textile decline. It is that we have imported more than 20 per cent of our textile requirements from above those of count European fringe supply, and of South which are providing flooding into the UK.

No British producer really hopes to compete on equal terms. Against this Mr King says it is of prime importance to the country that to have some kind of industry which can reasonably be expected to meet the demand for textiles at 40 to 50 per cent consumption, and we see a ban on imports until the stocks that are sold off.

His arguments are similar to those of at Pilkington's who should strive to keep one British-owned plant, rather than TV tubes, rather than tubes on Japanese-owned Philips group.

This question of whether we need it is really what the selective import control is about, and it is not of the Government's of using money to and rebuild certain.

With import control, would be borne by summer paying high rather than by the paying a subsidy to owned Philips group.

If it is accepted that the Government's aim is to decide what kind of industrial structure we want to restructure and decisions about whether we should have then there is a definite using import control as a weapon in the arm achieving this. They provide a breathing space can be used to re-equip, and do not any direct revenue loss.

If, on the other hand, people should have the kind of industry should be taken by its place and that for intervention is likely serve industries which are allowed to die, some can take their place. Import controls are very dangerous weapon.

David

## Business Diary: Shoemakers' holiday • Begone, dull care!

It's been a bumpy couple of months for the 24 women of Fakenham Enterprises the Norfolk textile machinists' co-operative, since Business Diary last spoke to them on the May Bank Holiday—but they're still there.

Today, worker-director Nancy McGrath will be seeing a designer and a pattern-cutter about a new range of wool and tweed designs the women hope to launch in London this autumn.

Mrs McGrath said yesterday that the next date to watch for is Monday, when most of the women return to the workshop over a garage after three weeks' unpaid leave.



Nancy McGrath

This voluntary lay-off is the first since the co-operative was founded from a spin after the collapse of a Norwich shoemaker three years ago.

The failure of another Norwich shoemaker earlier this month helped to precipitate the lay-off. The maker had been supplying Fakenham Enterprises with badly-needed contract work, and now his staff have been taken on by another of Fakenham's subcontractors,

who may consequently be able to handle all his own work.

The drying-up of the first manufacturer's custom persuaded many of the mothers of young children to take a break until the school holidays finish.

They now wish they had spent less time on subcontract work and more on developing the new woolen and tweed designs as well as the existing Fakenham suede and leather clothes. Subcontract work accounts for all the co-operative's income and it is becoming harder to find.

Mrs McGrath says that although "they are now" "desperately short of cash", morale is good.

They owe nothing to the bank, and while at work the women are back on the normal rate of £24 a week, having dropped as low as £10 recently to avoid laying off some members for good.

### Life of tedium

Gilbert Jessup and Linden Prowse were in their several ways seeking distraction over the holiday weekend after taking part in a two-day workshop on boring jobs.

Of the two, Jessup came off worse. Jessup, director of the Department of Employment's Work Research Unit, was marked down for some decorating, which he detests.

Prowse, head of South Australia's Unit for the Quality of Work Life, was able to slip away to visit friends deep in Essex, and will shortly be off to Paris, where he will be calling on Françoise Giroud, the Minister for the Quality of Life.

The workshop, convened by Jessup's unit, was attended by representatives of the TUC and the CBI, but neither Jessup nor Prowse would say that they found the encounter boring.

Prowse, however, isn't a civil servant and a partner had started and then sold to Quaker Oats. He had done well out of the private sector and was looking to put something back into the public sector.

"Well, we made a mess of it at our place and what do you think we should have—well done?"

While both affirmed that their own jobs were fascinating, each crumbled under the pressure of extremely tedious questions and described the most boring feature of their work.

Jessup, who regards himself as a psychologist first and civil servant second, said the most boring thing for him was having to go through the civil service bureaucracy, like in getting the money for the tiniest item of expenditure.

Prowse, who is a consultant to his government, said what bored him most was having to justify himself and his job to a lot of sceptical politicians and businessmen.

They were always coming up

Business Diary's cartoonist, Richard Wilson—just back from the United States—reports that he was advised while in Los Angeles to visit a waxworks museum where there was a study in wax of the Mona Lisa "indistinguishable from the original."

to him and saying that he did what he did because he'd made a few bob and could afford to indulge himself.

This just wasn't—on, he said. He made some money out of a pet food business and a partner had started and then sold to Quaker Oats. He had done well out of the private sector and was looking to put something back into the public sector.

Jessup said that the workshop had been not so much to preach at employers as to help the unit to map out its programme.

Work satisfaction meant not only a person's more happy but also a more committed, productive workforce. He had been happy with the workshop and saw it being followed by questions to stimulate more employees to work with more government agencies and to hold more one-day courses.

### Jobs for the boys

The European Community's executive commission is failing miserably to live up to its self-appointed role as a champion of women's rights.

Although it is always trying to persuade member governments to grant women the same job opportunities as men, women fill less than one in 10 of its own 2,000 top administrative jobs.

Indeed, not one of the commission's most senior civil servants is a woman, and there are only three among the top 489 officials. In secretarial posts, however, women outnumber men by about five to one. Details of the breakdown by

sex of the commission's 7,300 staff were published in Brussels at the weekend in response to a written question from Cornelis Laban, a Dutch Socialist member of the European Parliament.

He had asked whether the commission thought it should be the first to take account in its appointment and promotion policy of the rules on the abolition of discrimination between men and women, which it was seeking to persuade member governments to implement.

Explaining the present disproportion, the commission rather lamely said: "It is clear that in the commission as elsewhere traditional social attitudes and educational patterns have been reflected in staffing at the various levels."

Nevertheless, the commission agreed that its objective must be to reward equal merit with equal opportunity. "Studies designed to aid this process have been launched within its services," it added.

While the Spanish lost nearly three-quarters more time in labour disputes in the first six months of this year than in the same period of 1974, they do have a more interesting business statistics.

Take fans, for example—not the electric ones, but the ones the *senoritas* wield. Exports were up by more than half in the last year, while a brisk business in the export of fighting cocks was also reported.

Most of these ferocious fowl go to central America complete with a *tazoo* under the wing which guarantees them as fighting fit.



## BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Bankers refuse loans on North Sea prospects only

Mr G. S. Miller, Financial Editor's comment on Tuesday's Business news headed "Bankers look at North Sea again".

No major financing for a North Sea development project has been undertaken since the present Government came to power in February 1974, with the exception of the Piper field, on both of which the work was well advanced and the need for funds irrevocably established prior to that date. Until the Petroleum Revenue Tax legislation was completed in May 1975, the reluctance was confined to both oil companies and banks.

Since May some oil companies have been able to take a positive decision to develop their discoveries, although they remain unconvinced that an after-tax profit they can expect will justify the investment and the risk they would stand to shoulder.

Of those who wish to proceed, many are now seeking to arrange finance. The first concern is to secure the necessary corporate credit. Many of these are finding that the sums involved are large relative to the size of their business, and that to lend at the rates to which the borrowers are accustomed. This is a normal market development.

Many companies, however, do not have assets against which to borrow, and which they can raise banking facilities against the security of a future cash flow from their discoveries. This cash flow cannot be quantified until the Government's share of it under a participation agreement is finally agreed, and the quantities, and the quantities,

## Leyland's appalling indifference

From Mr D. C. Bridges

Sir, I read with concern this week in an international weekly how the last of the British motorcycle manufacturers, where once we were top, is on its way to the wall.

Being British and temporarily abroad, and hoping to see Britain paying its way in the world again, I can easily envisage British Leyland's disastrous position deteriorating, due to their archaic attitudes towards selling abroad.

I recently brought my Range Rover to Kenya. It has proved to be a most magnificent vehicle and has done the work it is meant to do. I will soon be going to the United States and would like to take a new Range Rover with me.

I approached the Nairobi dealer to place an order, which immediately would be paid in United States dollars to the United Kingdom. The dealer was very keen but expressed doubt as to whether the vehicle would meet all the United States requirements. They wrote to British Leyland.

Back came the letter all expected. Their couldn't-careless attitude towards increasing their sales abroad is quite shocking. I quote from the letter: "To make a vehicle comply and get it certified would involve us in literally £100,000-worth of expenditure. Obviously it would not, therefore, be a marketing proposition to export this vehicle to the United States."

Surely £100,000 is minimal in British Leyland's budget. Also the assumption that any-thing is obvious is certainly unjustified, particularly as I have been approached by numerous Americans as to why this marvellous vehicle is not available in the States. And in any case the vehicle should have been designed and made in accordance with standards for a worldwide market. I would have thought that the export market would take priority over the home market in Britain's present economic state.

It won't be long before the Japanese sweep the American market with their version of the Range Rover in the identical manner of their motorcycle monopoly.

Yours faithfully,  
D.C. BRIDGES,  
P.O. Box 14810,  
Westlands,  
Nairobi, Kenya.

## Scottish Bill left Lords in June

Lord Campbell of Croft, Business Secretary (August 15) as surprisingly being misled to thinking that the House of Lords is "now holding up" the Scottish Development Agency Bill. This misunderstanding seems to have been caused by a misunderstanding of the Bill's progress. Mr. Lord Campbell of Croft, Business Secretary (August 15) as surprisingly being misled to thinking that the House of Lords is "now holding up" the Scottish Development Agency Bill. This misunderstanding seems to have been caused by a misunderstanding of the Bill's progress. Mr. Lord Campbell of Croft, Business Secretary (August 15) as surprisingly being misled to thinking that the House of Lords is "now holding up" the Scottish Development Agency Bill. This misunderstanding seems to have been caused by a misunderstanding of the Bill's progress.

"No 2 Bill" some days after the Government had introduced it into the Commons but had failed to find an early day for its Second Reading on the Floor. But the full irony of this misunderstanding will become clearer when the House of Lords debates the Bill three weeks before the Commons after the recess on 22nd September. It will still not be possible for the Bill to continue its passage before 13th October when the Commons re-assembles.

Yours faithfully,  
D.C. BRIDGES,  
P.O. Box 14810,  
Westlands,  
Nairobi, Kenya.

## Industry in the regions

A paper calculated to send the temperatures of Sheffield City fathers is shortly to be discussed by Leeds Chamber of Commerce, its authors, Leeds City Council, and the Yorkshire County Council. The paper will no doubt be regarded because of its basic premise that Leeds should maintain its role as a regional base.

There has been in the past, to put too fine a point on a certain amount of regional dispute over the role of Leeds as a regional base. Leeds Chamber of Commerce, which speaks for 1,600 manufacturing and commercial firms, wants to make a contribution to planning and points out that the West Yorkshire County Council is working towards a secure plan. Leeds City is leaving planning policies and Yorkshire and Humberside Development Association is mounting a campaign to attract investment to Yorkshire, so time is ripe.

The development of Yorkshire and Humberside as a counterweight to the South East and the Midlands, depends to a large extent on the role of Leeds as a provider of sophisticated services and administration, the Chamber says. The city, it says, is unlikely to attract great influx of manufacturing activity and industrial development. Leeds has to come from the city and office work. The Chamber is convinced even so the city must maintain its manufacturing base, and its a cautious view of industrial development is in the 10 years to 1975, it was a drop in manufacturing employment of 32,700. In the construction industry the fall was an increase in service employment of 10, providing a balance in

## Leeds looks ahead to maintain capital role

Leeds of 57 per cent of service to 42 per cent manufacturing and construction. Presumably the odd 1 per cent are employed in unclassified industries. This proportion, it says, is a considerable average and it could be argued "that with its regional capital status the balance in Leeds should be and will be even more weighted on the side of service industry", the chamber says.

In these days of rising unemployment it is always a shock to discover labour shortages and these are highlighted in the chamber's paper. The overall shortage of labour, it says, appears to be widespread and ways must be found of either increasing the pool of labour, or making better use of existing labour.

Suggestions are that attempts should be made to attract labour from the Leeds area, possibly from the Pontefract and Castleford areas. Bearing in mind the labour situation, the chamber suggests that it is vital that new industries should continue to be attracted to the district to replace contracting traditional industry and to avoid a further decline in manufacturing employment.

It stresses, however, that it would be unwise to intend to encourage industry as not to aggravate current labour shortages and the industry should bring senior decision-making management with it.

The Leeds view is shared by the Yorkshire and Humberside Economic Planning Council, which takes the view that head-

quarters of companies should be encouraged to move to the regions because headquarters invariably provide office jobs on an expanding basis, and generate new work in institutions such as banking and finance houses, which are attracted by the importance of a growing decision-making centre.

Still on labour, the chamber says there is a need to improve the level of skills within the Leeds area.

A matter of considerable concern is the need to create investment to provide improved productivity to make the best possible use of existing labour. The chamber's problem is that selective Government aid to stimulate investment is restricted to those areas where unemployment is high, or there is a need to safeguard existing employment levels.

In these criteria of unemployment in the industry Act of 1972 need changing, the chamber says. It suggests that should be possible to obtain selective assistance for schemes where investment will provide for greater productivity and the more efficient use of manpower.

"Our soundings of industry in the Leeds area show a falling investment in the Leeds area for up to 18 months or more", the chamber declares. "In this situation there has to be encouragement to invest and one of the quickest ways would be to provide grants for plant and machinery."

Whether or not such financial assistance becomes available, the chamber recognizes that the key factor in attracting industry and commerce to Leeds is the communications network. Here, Leeds is well placed.

The idea of an east-west axis for European and Scandinavian trade is being promoted by the Department of Industry and this also places Leeds in an ideal position.

Ronald Kershaw

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Avana shelves plans for new investment

By Our Financial Staff

The general state of the food industry is one of "disarray" and the returns being obtained from current investment make companies extremely reluctant to embark on new capital expenditure, writes Sir Julian Hodge, chairman of the Avana bakery group, in his annual review.

Plans which the company were considering a year ago have been shelved, and in the present economic climate no investment is contemplated other than the replacement of assets which have become uneconomic to repair where the plants are considered essential to the future.

The company expects to see a steady trend develop as the United Kingdom becomes fully integrated into the EEC system. But on the other hand the increasing concern about future currency rates introduces a dangerous element of uncertainty, says Sir Julian. He re-emphasizes the point that in an industry as intensely competitive as food manufacturing there is no opportunity for any manufacturer to make excess or unreasonably high profits. As such price control will become "largely irrelevant" in the present circumstances.

After a decline at half-year the group recovered sufficiently for full year pre-tax profits to be more than doubled to £27,000.

## AP Cement and Fraser interims due this week

Apart from Associated Dairies, who are reporting at half-year, all next week's plums in the company results list are interims. Outstanding are House of Fraser and Weir Group (today) and Associated Cement and Cement-Roadstone (Thursday).

Tomorrow's batch features the topical European Ferries, Hanson Trust, and Pearl Assurance. Ladbroke is another to look for on Thursday, together with Lorrho (third quarter). Friday's attraction will be Wagon Finance. Details:-

Hotels (Cranston), County and District Props, and West of England Ltd.

WEDNESDAY Interims: Bell Canada, Blagden and Noakes, European Ferries, Hanson Trust, J. W. Henderson, Edward Le Bas, Nu-Swift, Pearl Assurance, Slough Estates, J. W. Stacey, and Tiger.

THURSDAY Interims: Assoc. P. Cement, Britains, Cement-Roadstone, Hill and Smith, Ladbroke, Lec Refrigeration, and Lorrho (third quarter). Friday's Interims: Alcan Aluminium (UK), Alcan Booth Ltd., Alinta Ltd., and Wagon Finance. Finals: Beyer Peacock, Kurrall, and Photopia.

## VW turnover increased in first half year

In the first half of this year turnover of Volkswagenwerk AG rose from DM5,824m to DM6,151m (£1,775m) to DM6,108m (DM6,257m) coming from abroad. The number of vehicles sold stood at 1,07m, against 1,05m with 752,000 (795,000) going abroad.

The figures, which are contained in a report to shareholders of last month's annual meeting, show that Volkswagen were down from DM577m to DM518m and that depreciation accounted to DM651m against DM572m. Reuter.

Net profit of Gutehoffnungshütte, the German heavy engineering combine, for the year ended June 30 last will probably be large enough to allow maintenance of the dividend at DM7 (14 per cent), the group says in its preliminary report. No figure is given, the board confirming itself to the earnings varied widely between subsidiaries.

Export business, which up to February had compensated for low home demand, fell away abruptly in the last few months of the year when the full effects of the Western World's recession, coupled with D-mark weakness, led to the group's workforce had to be trimmed.

## Bayer accounts questioned

The Metzeler Rubber holding company said in Frankfurt it has asked the Dusseldorf regional court to declare invalid the 1974 accounts of Bayer AG, the German chemical giant.

The complaint is that Bayer left out of its 1974 accounts the three Metzeler operating units in April last year. It is alleged that Bayer then withdrew from its 40 per cent stake in the holding company to take over and run the three companies.

A Bayer spokesman said the group will await full details of the complaint before commenting. Reuter.

## PSIT sells property to boost cash flow

Mr A. R. Perry, chairman of Property Security Investment Trust, says that during the year to March 31, several properties were sold to assist cash flow at a time when conventional financing was not available.

Those sales were, in the main, limited to properties either unlet or recently let so that the group's rental income was unimpaired. More sales may be necessary in the current year, but rental income is expected to rise.

## Fairey revaluation windfall

A revaluation of land and buildings at Fairey's two major operating companies at Stockport and Goole, Belgium, shows a net surplus of £3.5m, which is carried to reserves.

Sir Joseph Hunt, chairman, says that with a strong order book and given a stable climate the group should do well this year.

Having estimated that learning and setting up costs would amount to £500,000 last year, he notes that the bill was actually £1.5m. There should be a "significant reduction" this year following a claim for a large training grant under Belgian law.

## Development Secs

With half-year pre-tax profits slightly ahead from £531,000 to £544,000, Development Securities, the hotels and construction services group linked with the McAlpine family, says that results for the full year should not be much different from the £1.7m (down from a record £2.1m) achieved last year. At the same time, however, the group's net level profits expanded from £269,000 to £337,000.

Pre-tax profits are given after a loss of £111,000 from an associate company for the previous year.

## Empire Plantations

On turnover up from £10.8m to £15.4m pre-tax profits of Empire Plantations & Investments have jumped from £118,000 to £349,000. The divi-

## Sharp rise in Gulf rates

A shortage of VLCCs, and the oil companies' need to get oil afloat in case of price rises next month, combined to send Persian Gulf tanker rates climbing last week. It is also likely that further gains will be seen within the next few days.

For the first time since the 1975 oil crisis, charterers no longer have a "bank" of VLCCs lying idle in the Persian Gulf waiting for cargoes on which to draw at extremely low rates. By last Friday, brokers reported, only one VLCC remained available in the August positions, while those expected to arrive for September cargoes were not plentiful either.

Inquiry meanwhile looks decidedly good. All the United States majors had requirements to cover and they had been joined by several independent oil companies by the end of the week. Events last week first centred on the actions of United States majors alone. They had the market to themselves and capitalized on it. When one was active in the market the others stayed out of it—a form of inter-cooperation that enabled them to depress rates. However, Chevron was forced to take two VLCCs at once and by doing so pushed rates up three points (44 cents) to worldwide 30.

At this point more players

## Scragg sees upturn in textiles

In Stone-Platt's formal offer document for Ernest Scragg, the textile machinery manufacturer, Mr Timothy Dufort, chairman of Scragg, estimates that losses for the current year to the end of September will not be more than £500,000, including an exceptional debit of £81,000 for redundancy payments. For the first six months the loss was put at £540,000.

He denies that the agreed offer made by Stone-Platt is in the nature of a rescue operation. He says there is no truth in these suggestions and points out that it was Stone-Platt who approached Scragg in the first place.

Referring to a recent estimate that there were some slight signs the textile cycle might be starting to turn up, Mr Dufort says export inquiries are coming in at a greater rate than before with several "important and promising" negotiations under way.

by Morgan Grenfell has advanced an extra £1m.

He says that the board and its property advisers estimate the value of the development at £17.6m at completion, but notes that the present market makes a valuation difficult.

The auditors, Deloitte and Co., comment that they are unable to say whether the development's balance sheet value of £13.6m is realizable in the present property market.

## Solid base at Ldn &amp; Cont Bank

As far as conditions permit London & Continental Bankers will continue to follow a cautious growth from a wide and solid base, writes Lord Shawcross, chairman, in his report.

The gravity of the unprecedented inflationary situation facing the country, in spite of the new measures taken by the Government, still presents insufficiently realized by the country at large. Banks cannot remain isolated from the effects of the inflation.

The company looks forward, in particular, to extending its services further among the customers of its shareholder banks.

## Loss at Union Int

Reporting a slump from a profit of £9.84m to a taxable loss of £1.62m for last year Mr H. Sykes, chairman of Union International, the Vestey food stuffs and meat combine, says the most serious trading setback occurred in Australia and New Zealand. But poor results were also returned from the US and Canada which combined with the downturn elsewhere.

Most of the losses were caused by government interference with international trading such as the sudden ban on meat imports into Japan.

## Depressing figures from Austin (Leyton)

The interim results in pre-tax profits at Austin (Leyton) from £362,000 to £190,000 was followed in the second half by one from £253,000 to £172,000, slashing the total for the year to June 30 from a record £615,000 to £322,000. Turnover of this furniture group edged up from £63.3m to £67.7m. The dividend is being trimmed to 0.60p, against 0.61p.

## National Airlines

Florida-based National Airlines earned \$11m in its year to June 30, against an unusually high \$30m in 1973-74 because of the petrol shortage which diverted many car-travellers in the United States to the air. The 1974/75 results are thought noteworthy, considering a 31-month strike and the depressed economy.

## Maple Macowards

Delays met in the development scheme in Tottenham Court Road have exerted "considerable pressure" on Maple Macowards' cash resources, but Mr G. Cantlay, chairman, says that a bank syndicate headed

## Gen Eng (Radcliffe)

Shares of General Engineering (Radcliffe) rose 3p to 11p last week on news of a gain in profits for year to March 31 from £307,000 to £330,000 on turnover up from £5.4m to

## Wall Street

New York, Aug. 22.—Stocks rebounded partly from severe losses earlier in the week, but trading was relatively light. The Dow Jones Industrial Average jumped 13.47 points to 804.75, after 890 issues gained while 380 declined. Volume totalled 13,610,000 shares on Thursday.

## NY silver gains 5.80c

New York, Aug. 22.—Silver futures gained more than 10c before turning down after a sharp rise in the light of a report that the Federal Reserve Board had bought 100,000 ounces of silver at 2.80 to 2.85.

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## Freight report

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The VLCCs, however, would appear to be the pinnacle of the market and tankers of lesser size have not been so fortunate. Oilers in the 100,000-150,000-ton range were in plentiful supply at the beginning of the month and were then driven down to accepting the same rates as their much larger counterparts. Since that time they have lagged behind the VLCCs in demand and last week were being booked for lesser rates.

## Freight report

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## Business appointments

Malcolm Horsman has been a non-executive director of Kemsley and Millburn (Hag).

Mr J. Colson is the new divisional director of the expanded retail division of Goodyear Tyre (Hag).

P. W. A. Simmonds, a director of County Bank, has joined the board of the City of London Street Investments.

G. W. Spall and Mr D. R. have become directors of the Wimpey M E & C.

M. G. McCredie has been named marketing director of Commodore R. M. Jolly has taken the board of Griffiths Financial Services, as an executive director.

A. M. McKay has been a director and chairman of the Kemsley and Millburn (Hag).

Robert Fawcett has been named marketing director of the Douglas Fulton has left Advice Bureau and joined Debt Services as associate director with special responsibility

## New director for Tozer Kemsley

Mr B. G. L. Jackson has been made a director of Carvans International.

Mr Peter Age joins the board of Heron Motor Group.

Mr John Macdonald has been made a director of strategic marketing at Honeywell Information Systems.

Mr John Marshall is to be director of procurement and materials control for Northfield Engineering Distributors.

After a reallocation of main board duties, Mr K. E. Morris has been appointed a director of the Freightold Holdings with responsibility for home and direct export sales.

Mr R. S. Waugh has been made managing director of Sunbeam Electrical. Previously managing director of Rima, he succeeds Mr G. A. C. Ball, who has been elected president of Sunbeam Canada.

A. Weatherill has joined the board of Trident Group Printers.

Mr Red Rowe has been made a director of Howards Printers (Stought).

Mr M. C. Thomson, technical manager, and the works manager, Mr J. D. Gabbott, have joined the board of MEC.

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\$8.8m. The dividend is increased from 1.47p to 1.63p. Fresh growth is expected this year as big economies will accrue from the centralising at Radcliffe of the UK administrative staff.

## Gallaher windfall to American parent

American Brands' third-quarter profits will be credited with a special gain arising from purchases in the market for cancellation by Gallaher, the company's British subsidiary, of portions of two debt issues. The president indicates that the firm will be about \$10m at net income level, on current exchange rates. At August 18, he says, Gallaher had bought £11,666,000 of the £18m combined principal of both debt issues outstanding. Purchases in the market are continuing.

## Land &amp; Gen offer

The formal offer by Somerton Shipping and Channel International for Land & General Developments has been sent out. The LGD board cannot yet recommend or oppose the offer (Somerton and Channel already hold over 76 per cent of the ordinary and 76 per cent of the non-voting shares). A valuation of the group's properties shows a value at July 16 of £2.5m. Net assets are about £1.97m, against £1.64m.

## Clarke, Nickolls halved

Mid-year pre-tax profits of Clarke, Nickolls & Coopers, a property group, of which Guinness Peat Group has 19.5 per cent, were more than halved to £140,000. The industrial development programme should be largely completed by the end of 1975, although only some of the new buildings have been let.

## FERRO NIETAL &amp; CHEMICAL

To conform with accounting practice of Greg-Gary International Inc, at present holding 76 per cent of equity, year-end to be changed to December 31.

Aug 22	Aug 21	Aug 20	Aug 19	Aug 18	Aug 17	Aug 16	Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 13	Aug 12	Aug 11	Aug 10	Aug 9	Aug 8	Aug 7	Aug 6	Aug 5	Aug 4	Aug 3	Aug 2	Aug 1	Jul 31	Jul 30	Jul 29	Jul 28	Jul 27	Jul 26	Jul 25	Jul 24	Jul 23	Jul 22	Jul 21	Jul 20	Jul 19	Jul 18	Jul 17	Jul 16	Jul 15	Jul 14	Jul 13	Jul 12	Jul 11	Jul 10	Jul 9	Jul 8	Jul 7	Jul 6	Jul 5	Jul 4	Jul 3	Jul 2	Jul 1	Jun 30	Jun 29	Jun 28	Jun 27	Jun 26	Jun 25	Jun 24	Jun 23	Jun 22	Jun 21	Jun 20	Jun 19	Jun 18	Jun 17	Jun 16	Jun 15	Jun 14	Jun 13	Jun 12	Jun 11	Jun 10	Jun 9	Jun 8	Jun 7	Jun 6	Jun 5	Jun 4	Jun 3	Jun 2	Jun 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	Apr 30	Apr 29	Apr 28	Apr 27	Apr 26	Apr 25	Apr 24	Apr 23	Apr 22	Apr 21	Apr 20	Apr 19	Apr 18	Apr 17	Apr 16	Apr 15	Apr 14	Apr 13	Apr 12	Apr 11	Apr 10	Apr 9	Apr 8	Apr 7	Apr 6	Apr 5	Apr 4	Apr 3	Apr 2	Apr 1	Mar 31	Mar 30	Mar 29	Mar 28	Mar 27	Mar 26	Mar 25	Mar 24	Mar 23	Mar 22	Mar 21	Mar 20	Mar 19	Mar 18	Mar 17	Mar 16	Mar 15	Mar 14	Mar 13	Mar 12	Mar 11	Mar 10	Mar 9	Mar 8	Mar 7	Mar 6	Mar 5	Mar 4	Mar 3	Mar 2	Mar 1	Feb 29	Feb 28	Feb 27	Feb 26	Feb 25	Feb 24	Feb 23	Feb 22	Feb 21	Feb 20	Feb 19	Feb 18	Feb 17	Feb 16	Feb 15	Feb 14	Feb 13	Feb 12	Feb 11	Feb 10	Feb 9	Feb 8
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## Stock Exchange prices

# Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Aug 22. Dealings End, Sept 5. Contango Day, Sept 8. Settlement Day, Sept 16.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)



SB FUNDS				COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL				MONETARY AND FOREIGN				LOCAL AUTHORITIES				HIGH STOCKS				AR STOCKS				ALIAS AND DISCOUNTS				C-E				ERIES AND DISTILLERS			
Stock	Price	Chgs	Grnd	Capitalization	Company	Price	Chgs	Grnd	Capitalization	Company	Price	Chgs	Grnd	Capitalization	Company	Price	Chgs	Grnd	Capitalization	Company	Price	Chgs	Grnd	Capitalization	Company	Price	Chgs	Grnd	Capitalization	Company	Price	Chgs	Grnd	Capitalization	Company
Barclays Bank	10.00	0.00	10.00	1,000,000,000	Barclays Bank	10.00	0.00	10.00	1,000,000,000	Barclays Bank	10.00	0.00	10.00	1,000,000,000	Barclays Bank	10.00	0.00	10.00	1,000,000,000	Barclays Bank	10.00	0.00	10.00	1,000,000,000	Barclays Bank	10.00	0.00	10.00	1,000,000,000	Barclays Bank	10.00	0.00	10.00	1,000,000,000	Barclays Bank





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As part of development and re-organisation, we invite applications from candidates aged 37-45 who have acquired at least six years' practical experience at a senior level in a broking or commercial organisation utilising modern methods of dealing effectively with a high volume of paper throughput. The successful candidate will be responsible to the Financial and Administration Partner for the efficient management through a supervisory staff of the overall administration function involving circa 70 persons, as well as conducting recruitment. Close liaison will be maintained with the head of computing. Excellent technical back-up will be provided. A tidy mind and a positive diplomatic manner is essential. Initial salary negotiable £8,000-£10,500 + profit sharing, non-contributory pension, free life assurance. Applications in strict confidence, under reference AMS3639/TT, to the Managing Director.

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Further planned expansion leads our clients to seek two senior consultants who will be aged 33-38. The first must have a minimum of five years' experience with a mainframe manufacturer followed by five years of designing and installing a wide range of on-line systems. The second will have an electrical engineering background and five years of installing dedicated projects on multiple mini-computer systems. Both candidates must have the ability to communicate effectively both orally and in writing and be used to working to tight deadlines, with considerable experience of leading multi-disciplinary project teams. The ideal candidates will speak another European language, have worked in Europe, be totally profit motivated and be able to interface within both a sales and technical environment. Initial salary negotiable up to £8,000 + profit sharing scheme, contributory pension scheme, free life assurance, free BUPA and assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence, under reference SOC3637/TT to the Managing Director.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED, 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TEL: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374

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We require an Engineer to work in Ibadan, Nigeria. He must have at least 5 years experience in mechanical and electrical repairs for injection, blow-moulding and film blowing for plastic machinery. First four of contract 30 months, with 3 months paid leave. Salary £2,500 plus free accommodation, free transport, free medical service and return passage paid.

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Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applications close on the dates shown. SALARIES (unless otherwise stated) are as follows: Professor, \$A20,202; Associate Professor, \$A15,954; Senior Lecturer, \$A11,555; Lecturer, \$A9,555; Principal Tutor, \$A11,555; Teaching Fellow, \$A8,255-9A3. Further details, conditions of appointment for each post, method of application and application form, where applicable, may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (A.C.U.), 38 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF.

University of Newcastle  
New South Wales

### LECTURER DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Applicants should possess a Ph.D. or equivalent and have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the design and development of electrical machinery, electronic, or power electronics. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the department's research and teaching programmes by teaching courses in the area of specialty and general electrical engineering, supervising student projects and initiating research projects.

27 September, 1975.

University of Tasmania

### UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited from university graduates with professional qualifications in librarianship and substantial experience, preferably in university libraries. The salary for the position is that of a professor.

### SENIOR LECTURER (ANESTHESIA)

Department of Surgery, a higher qualification in anaesthesia is essential and a broad training in anaesthetic techniques is desirable. Salary plus a clinical loading of \$A3,535.

Research position normally being investigated in the department of research of organic, organometallic, and inorganic chemistry of the College of Science, University of New South Wales, Kensington, N.S.W. 1510, Australia.

### CHAIR OF CLINICAL OPHTHALMOLOGY

Salary will be at the rate of \$A27,000 per annum. 15 September, 1975.

### CHAIR OF PHYSIOLOGY

Applications are invited for a Chair of Physiology which will be vacant on the appointment of Professor V. J. Taylor to the position of Professor of Physiology. The appointment of the holder of this Chair will be made by the University of New South Wales. 15 September, 1975.

### CHAIR OF PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a newly established Chair of Physics. The holder of this Chair will be responsible for the development of the department of physics, including the recruitment of staff, the development of research and teaching programmes, and the supervision of student research projects. The holder of this Chair will also be responsible for the development of the department of physics, including the recruitment of staff, the development of research and teaching programmes, and the supervision of student research projects. 15 September, 1975.

### CHAIR OF HISTORY

Applications are invited for a Chair of History which will be vacant on the resignation of Professor P. Collinson. 15 September, 1975.

### CHAIR OF PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for a newly established Chair of Psychology. The holder of this Chair will be responsible for the development of the department of psychology, including the recruitment of staff, the development of research and teaching programmes, and the supervision of student research projects. 15 September, 1975.

### LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN VETERINARY SURGERY

The appointee will be responsible for the general activities of the department, including teaching and research, and will conduct the diagnostic and therapeutic services under the direction of the Head of the Department. He will be

responsible for research in early stages of cancer, particularly in the area of carcinogenesis and the role of hormones in the development of cancer. The appointee will be responsible for the development of the department of cancer research, including the recruitment of staff, the development of research and teaching programmes, and the supervision of student research projects. 15 September, 1975.

### LECTURERS/ PRINCIPAL TUTORS (TWO) IN GERMAN

The appointees will share in the general teaching of the Department of German and the grade of each appointment will depend upon the qualifications and experience of the appointees. 15 September, 1975.

University of Melbourne

### LECTURERS (LIMITED TENURE) IN THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, BUILDING AND TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

The University of Melbourne invites applications for the position of Lecturer in Architecture, Building and Town and Regional Planning. The holder of this position will be responsible for the development of the department, including the recruitment of staff, the development of research and teaching programmes, and the supervision of student research projects. 15 September, 1975.

University of New England

### LECTURERS IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a higher degree in Economics, or a comparable qualification, and be well-versed in the main branches of modern economics. Research potential will be regarded favourably. 15 September, 1975.

University of New England

### LECTURER OR LECTURER FELLOW IN LINGUISTICS

Applicants should possess a sound general background in the area of linguistics, and have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field. 15 September, 1975.

### SENIOR LECTURER OR LECTURER FACULTY OF

The post may be in the level of Senior Lecturer or Lecturer and will be in the field of Economics. 15 September, 1975.

in economics to be in the field of Economics, and have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field. 15 September, 1975.

### TEACHING FE IN GEOGRAPHY

Applicants should possess a sound general background in the area of Geography, and have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field. 15 September, 1975.

University of New England

### SENIOR LECTURER IN EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY

The University of New England invites applications for the position of Senior Lecturer in Education Technology. The holder of this position will be responsible for the development of the department, including the recruitment of staff, the development of research and teaching programmes, and the supervision of student research projects. 15 September, 1975.

University of New England

### LECTURER OR LECTURER FELLOW IN LINGUISTICS

Applicants should possess a sound general background in the area of linguistics, and have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field. 15 September, 1975.

University of New England

### SENIOR LECTURER OR LECTURER FACULTY OF

The post may be in the level of Senior Lecturer or Lecturer and will be in the field of Economics. 15 September, 1975.

## CIVIL AVIATION

The small legal department of the Civil Aviation Authority needs a YOUNG SOLICITOR at its head office in Central London, to take care of such litigation and conveyancing as we have and to become involved in all the interesting work we do, including some international work. The successful applicant will be a male or female graduate. Starting salary not below £4,000. Generous leave and pension arrangements.

Write or telephone for an application form to: R. S. E. O. Smith, Civil Aviation Authority, Personnel Branch (P), Room 458, Aviation House, 129 Kingsway, London WC2B 6NN. Telephone: 01-405 6922 Ext 351.

The closing date for completed application forms is 19 September 1975.

### INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATOR (LONDON)

The Heine Brothers Organisation, an international merchant trading house with headquarters in Australia, requires an Administrator for its London office. The position carries responsibility for all administration including accounting and direct involvement in bulk import/export negotiation and documentation. We require a person with extensive experience in this field and capable of negotiating with banks, etc., on a high level.

The position is one of interest and challenge and salary will be commensurate with ability and experience. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary, Heine Brothers (England) Ltd., 100 Chalk Farm Road, London, N.W.1.

### PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

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with a good honours degree in Chemistry, Agricultural Chemistry or Soil Science required to join a team studying the chemistry of nitrogen transformations in soil, with particular reference to the rhizosphere. Applicants should have research experience in soil chemistry and an interest in developing 15N techniques. Appointment in the grade of Higher Scientific Officer (£3,954-£4,454) or Senior Scientific Officer (£4,159-£5,778) according to qualifications and experience. At least two years' relevant post-graduate research or other approved experience is required for appointment as RSO, with four years for SSO. Superannuation (male staff) Applications, naming two referees and quoting reference 264 to the Secretary by 30th September, 1975.

#### UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

##### University of Dundee

#### POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP (MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL) IN PHYSIOLOGY

Applications are invited for an M.R.C. Postdoctoral Research Fellowship in the Department of Physiology. The successful candidate will be a member of a research group led by Professor C. H. Pollock and will be expected to contribute to the group's research on the role of the autonomic nervous system in the control of blood pressure. The successful candidate will be appointed for a period of 12 months, with the possibility of extension. The salary will be £3,500 per annum, plus a stipend of £1,000 per annum. Applications, naming two referees and quoting reference 264 to the Secretary by 30th September, 1975.

#### UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

##### University of Bristol

#### CONSULTANT SENIOR LECTURER IN OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY

with clinical responsibilities mainly or entirely at Southmead Hospital, Bristol. The successful candidate will be a consultant in obstetrics and gynaecology, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field. The salary will be £12,000 per annum, plus a clinical loading of £3,000 per annum. Applications, naming two referees and quoting reference 264 to the Secretary by 30th September, 1975.

#### NOTICE

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in association with the  
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To assist in the compilation and interpretation of information on medical and related health service activities in the district, to help give rational decisions on the best use of facilities and staff. A basis exists including certain computer help, but some basic fact finding involved as well as the ability to draw and personally present conclusions.

Proven academic ability is required together with experience, either in general administration in the health service, or in a related field of systems analysis or management study. The post offers excellent experience for say, a two-year period in the career of a young administrator in a sphere which is increasingly important to senior health service administrators.

Job description and application form obtainable from the Area Personnel Officer, Insurance House, Insurance Street, London WC1X 0JB, tel. no. 278 2323 Ext. 255. Closing date: 12th September, 1975. APO/104

CAMDEN AND ISLINGTON A.H.A.

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£4,595-£6,188

The Council is a Government funded organisation, operating under Royal Charter, which promotes, supports and carries out research in the Social Sciences. The Council, which has a headquarters staff of 155, requires a Secretary to the Psychology Committee and Linguistics Panel. The successful candidate should have a good honours degree in a relevant subject. A postgraduate qualification or experience of research administration would be an advantage. The salary scale is £4585-£6188.

(Including London Weighting). Starting salary may be above the minimum, depending on experience and qualifications. The hours of duty are 38 per week including lunch hours and the annual leave entitlement is 22 days holiday plus 93 days public and privilege holiday. The Council has its own non-contributory pension scheme. Please write for application form and job description to Mrs M. Smith (Ref: SSO/TT), SSC, 1 Temple Avenue, London EC4V 0BD. Closing date: 12th September, 1975.

Social Science Research Council



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COUNCIL

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The Council is seeking a first class economist with the ability to turn his or her mind to problems of regional development in a national context.

This post requires first class qualifications in economics or in an allied field together with some experience in central or local government or in industrial research. The post calls for an ability to analyse correctly and quickly national issues of economic and political importance which have a bearing on the work of the Council in its efforts to promote the economic welfare of the northern region. This post is for people who like to accept challenges and to work in a completely professional atmosphere. The salary will be in the range of £4,689 to £4,993 plus considerable opportunities for advancement exist.

For further details and an application form, write to: The Director, The North of England Development Council, Bank House, Carlisle Square, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 6XS. Closing date: 20th September, 1975.



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PROPERTY

SALE ROOMS

Christie's South Kensington

85, Old Brompton Road, London SW7 3JS Tel: (01) 589 2422

TODAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26th at 10.30 a.m.

English and Continental Watercolours, Drawings, Prints and Miniatures

Old and Modern Jewellery

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27th at 10.30 a.m.

Furniture, Carpets and Objects of Art

Christie's South Kensington is open until 7 p.m. every Monday evening.

York Office: Nicholas Brooksbank, 46 Bootham, York YO3 7BZ Tel: York 30911

Edinburgh Office: Michael Clayton, 48 Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7TH Tel: (031) 225 4757

Philips

The salerooms reopen today after Bank Holiday

Thurs., Aug. 28, 10 a.m. Furniture, etc., at Marylebone

Fri., Aug. 29, 11 a.m. Silver & Plated Ware

Sat., Sept. 1, 11 a.m. Silver & Plated Ware

Mon., Sept. 1, 2 p.m. Oil Paintings

Tue., Sept. 2, 11 a.m. Good English, Continental Furniture, Works of Art, Carpets

Tue., Sept. 2, 2 p.m. Books, Mss., Postcards

Wed., Sept. 3, 11 a.m. Ceramics & Glass

Sale of contents on Premises at Reardon House, Minsterley, Shropshire, Sept. 4 & 5. Details from Mr. J. Knowles, W. Midlands. Tel: 056 45 6151.

Philips the Auction People since 1796.

7 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, London W1X 0AS Tel: 01-629 6602

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Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 20

GENERAL

Royal Postgraduate Medical School

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Administrative Assistant to the Director of the Department of Medicine, the appointee will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department in the absence of the Director.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Royal Postgraduate Medical School, 27-29, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

ENTERTAINING SECRETARY

Chairman of leading advertising firm P.R. Co. requires a highly motivated and experienced Entertainment Secretary to manage the firm's social and entertainment activities.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

PATHFINDERS, 629 3132

TOP SECRETARY £3,000

Responsible for your own correspondence. Excellent salary and benefits. Immediate start.

For further details and application forms, please contact: PATHFINDERS, 629 3132.

SECRETARIAL

BUY THE WORLD FOR

Handling inquiries for foreign customers, from Tokyo to San Francisco, the successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department in the absence of the Director.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Royal Postgraduate Medical School, 27-29, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

RUN YOUR OWN SHOW

Established Personnel Consultant, London, is looking for a highly motivated and experienced Entertainment Secretary to manage the firm's social and entertainment activities.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

FUN JOB

Director of small but expanding business, London, is looking for a highly motivated and experienced Entertainment Secretary to manage the firm's social and entertainment activities.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

A GEM OF A JOB £3,000

Never a dull moment when you become involved in the day-to-day running of the department in the absence of the Director.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Royal Postgraduate Medical School, 27-29, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

RECEPTIONIST FOR ADVERTISING AGENCY

Leading Ad. Agency requires Receptionist. She must be 25+, well groomed, have an excellent telephone manner and pleasant personality.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

POP RECORD CO.

needs a lively together lady to look after their busy RECEPTION

Super surroundings, friendly informal atmosphere.

(Small switchboard and some typing)

£2,000 P.A.

PATHFINDERS, 629 3132

SECRETARIAL

ADMIN. £2,750

Enjoy writing your own correspondence? A very interesting and varied job.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

CAREER FOR WOMEN IN PERSONNEL

Want to go far? Our leading Personnel Consultant, London, is looking for a highly motivated and experienced Entertainment Secretary to manage the firm's social and entertainment activities.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

INTERNATIONAL DESIGNER WRITER

seeks attractive intelligent P.A. to travel abroad. Free to travel abroad. Free to travel abroad.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

£2,500 PLUS

Super organization with branches throughout the world. Excellent salary and benefits.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

Requires a highly motivated and experienced Entertainment Secretary to manage the firm's social and entertainment activities.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

INTERVIEWERS with or without experience

needed for well known agency. Excellent salary and benefits.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

HOUSEKEEPER required for Country House in West

Permanent position in a large, comfortable house. Excellent salary and benefits.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

CRIMINAL LAWYER needs secretary

to handle correspondence and general office work. Excellent salary and benefits.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

STUDENT GIRLS with and without experience

needed for well known agency. Excellent salary and benefits.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

DO YOU KNOW OFFICE OVERLOAD?

They say so. They say so. They say so. They say so.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

ALL THE TOP SECRETARIES work for Office Overload

They say so. They say so. They say so. They say so.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

DEAR TEMP.

Help me keep 3 City Companies happy! Secretaries, shorthand, audios—immediate start. £45 p.w. CLEAR—today!

Please help, love Tony

Tel: Tony Chapman 625 7451 ALANGATE AGENCY

SECRETARIAL

WANTED—Indispensable

REWARD—Super Job—Super Salary

Arrange and attend meetings. Make with other members of a large organization. The candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department in the absence of the Director.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

GIRL FRIDAY

Young girl required by London Victoria Office of State's East Company.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

WE'LL KEEP YOU IN THE SWIM!

At short notice, London Victoria Office of State's East Company.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU

21 Brompton Road, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

MEDICAL SECRETARY

to run office of this professional secretary. Excellent salary and benefits.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

INTERESTED IN CONTEMPORARY ART?

Here is an all inclusive opportunity for a highly motivated and experienced Entertainment Secretary to manage the firm's social and entertainment activities.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

£2,700

Arrange and attend meetings. Make with other members of a large organization. The candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department in the absence of the Director.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.

SECRETARIAL

AMERICAN MANAGER of famous

international firm. Excellent salary and benefits.

For further details and application forms, please contact: P.R. Co., 10, Regent Street, London W1A 1AL. Tel: 01-584 2422.



